THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 145

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Duty of Right Thinking

Brevities of World Unrest

Tolerance for Democracy

¶ **From a Sunday Sermon**—"We like to think it is enough if we keep our own lives straight. Quite plainly it is not. If we talk cynically or in any way encourage a lowering of standards, even though we still control our own actions, we become responsible for the failure of those who, weakened by our influence, fail to stand upright." Thus speaks the Rev. Dr. George Paul T. Sargent, of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York. • Men cry, "Peace, peace" where there is no peace who fail to destroy the aggressive suggestions of carnal thought in their own mentalities.

¶ **The Day Abroad**—Britain takes steps to accelerate its aerial rearmament program to a faster tempo than the beat of the black eagle's wings. It sees Sir Kingsley Wood appointed to the Air Ministry to replace Viscount Swinton and approves the resignation of Lord Weir, unofficial aircraft production adviser. The goal is 3,500 first line planes by 1940.

• **Spain reports** Insurgent gains; capture of Alcala de la Selva and the opening of the Mora de Rubielos route, steps in the offensive against Castellon and Valencia.

• **France takes steps** to facilitate the proposed Franco-Italian appeasement negotiations, calls a full session of the "National Defense" Cabinet. Il Duce says a diversity of interests in Spain makes the rapprochement difficult.

• **China sees** the Japanese forces close in on Suchow. The loss of the city would give the aggressors valuable railroad objectives.

• **Tension continues** taut in the British-Mexican diplomatic breach. But President Cardenas says "situation well in hand."

¶ **$1,000,000 Worth of Faith**—B. Altman & Co., large Fifth Avenue store, plans an alteration program to cost a million or more. And this is what its President, John S. Burke, says about it: "We wish to make our contribution to lessening the present unemployment by modernizing our store now. We feel that as a great center of distribution we have a certain responsibility placed upon us to keep business moving in a forward direction. We believe in the future of American business and this is tangible proof of that belief." • Now a million dollars tossed into a ten-million unemployment pot hasn't virtue enough to flavor it. But a million dollars worth of faith in American business is the sort of flavor that turns bitterness to confidence in a hurry. If we were starting a campaign to defeat depression we'd call from the housetops: "Wanted: Men with million dollar faiths!" Want to join us?

¶ **Aims of an Ideology**—The odor-iferousness of comparisons is something to which we would attest, even though Shakespeare hadn't discovered it before us. But about a month ago, in comparing democracy as against dictatorships, W. J. Cameron, in the Ford radio hour, made an observation that wafted to our mental sniffer like a sweet perfume. "Every American institution," he declared, "exists to prevent interference with the upward course of the generations. To lift the individual above vulgarity and ignorance to the level of educated intelligence; to redeem the automaton of the State into the freedom of personality and citizenship; to develop conscienceless instinct into strong moral and social sensitivity—that is the specific 'purpose' of American institutions." • Fine! Grand! Elegant! And now—the purpose of each American citizen should be to see that these institutions accomplish their purpose!

¶ **Democratic Bases**—We like what Ralph Blagden says in the open-article of the series now running in the Monitor, "Let's Examine Democracy." It bears repeating: "It is not the role of democracy . . . to condemn those who have discarded their liberties . . . but it is their role . . . to help the people of the world to want their liberties back." We like that statement because it implies that democratic peoples are now called upon in tolerance to make a practical demonstration of the value of democracy rather than to make a churlish demonstration of pique over the failure of some peoples to appreciate it. If democracy has the strength to survive, that strength must be found in the democratic poise of its adherents. As Congressman Sumners of Texas told members of the legal fraternity in Washington recently: "Whenever the people fail, we may know that some form of dictatorial government will take charge." • Yes, it seems obvious that when people prove their ability to govern themselves, despite any influences which might exploit them, they automatically demonstrate a state of mind in which dictatorial wills find no employment. Even citizens of democracies are not entirely free from forms of dictatorship until they demonstrate self-control. The thought should make us tolerant—and watchful.

Sudeten Germans Split Over Methods in Policy

Rural Sections More Interested in Better Markets Than in Political Issues—Extremists Blame Czechs for All Untoward Conditions

The Germans of Czechoslovakia give rise not only to one of Europe's pressing political difficulties today, but they exemplify important aspects of the "minority" problem.

A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *long familiar with the Sudeten areas, has revisited Czechoslovakia. The first of three articles, dealing with these peoples, follows:*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The Sudeten Germans have attracted their full measure of international interest during the past few years because of the insistence upon better treatment from the Czechoslovak Government, which has come as much from the Third Reich as from themselves.

But the meaning of "better treatment" has changed its form considerably during the past five years—since National Socialism came to power, covering far wider demands and becoming more pressing with every evidence of Germany's increased military strength.

These demands are summed up in such vague terms as ultimately to include the complete dependence of the Sudeten Germans upon the Third Reich, whether they are a part of Czechoslovakia or not.

Today, in the frontier districts of the Bohemian Forest, the Ore, and the Giant Mountains, more than 2,000,000 Germans are wondering what is to be the next development in this German-Slav drama which has gone on for centuries. Ordinary persons are not much concerned about weighing up the pros and cons of this or that particular system of government whether Democracy or National Socialism has the more to offer, but, as everywhere, as to how their own economic conditions will be affected.

The woodcutter of Eisenstein, in the Bohemian Forest, and the hotelkeeper in Marienbad, the glass-worker in Haida and the bookseller in Reichenberg were primarily concerned with the problem of their racialism and of their economic existence.

The revival of the racial issue in the Third Reich has certainly made its influence felt in Czechoslovakia. It has had the inevitable consequence of making the Sudeten Germans see everything that has happened in the Reich through rosy-colored glasses and everything here through dark glasses.

Every disagreement with the Czechs, every mistake of a local Czech official or policeman, is exaggerated out of all proportion, and all of the economic depression in this area is attributed to the Czechs, even though it may be the consequence of international conditions or even of German trade policy, and even though Czech areas suffer similarly.

The Sudeten Germans have naturally continued to feel them-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Changes In Cabinet Seen Aid to Rearming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 17—The extensive Cabinet changes which have been made by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain have opened the way for some fundamental alterations in the conduct of Britain's rearmament.

The Governmental shifts are recognized as having gone as far as the limits of Prime Minister Chamberlain's ministerial forces permit, in the direction of meeting the criticism to which his administration has been submitted.

Mr. Winston Churchill has withdrawn a resolution in the Commons demanding an inquiry into air rearmament, and the Conservatives generally are disposed to accept the changes made as a substantial endeavor to meet their wishes. A hundred of them, headed by Sir Thomas Moore, have put their names to an amendment expressing "wholehearted support for the Government in its efforts to bring the air defense to the highest pitch of efficiency."

Such approval, however, has not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

NLRB Showdown: Five Major Cases Near High Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—Five of the biggest cases in the history of the National Labor Relations Board are moving simultaneously toward the Supreme Court.

When these cases are decided, Congress, the courts and the country will know, once and for all, what is in the Wagner Act on major disputed points. Furthermore, if the Board is upheld, it presumably will mean as great a change in the approach of certain big corporations to the problem of collective bargaining as that caused by the Wagner Act itself.

Leading up to the climax of these cases, the High Court Monday, in a series of separate but related decisions, appeared to clear the way for a decision on the later issues on their merits rather than on procedural matters, such as encumbered the recent Kansas Stockyards case.

Corporations involved in the five separate suits are the Ford Motor Company, Republic Steel Company,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Budget Battle: Lines Drawn In Massachusetts

House Committee Bill Asks $79,715,118 for State Expense

G. O. P. Proposal

The second 1938 battle of the budget started in the House of Representatives today when Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader, failed in an attempt to prevent consideration of the proposed $8,000,000 distribution to cities and towns prior to action on the $71,715,118 budget reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Aspell contended the distribution item must be made part of the budget. Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, ruled against his two anti-distribution points of order. The Democratic Floor Leader failed in a further attempt to appeal to the House from the Speaker's rulings.

Opposing legislative factions were poised today for renewal of the 1938 State budget battle as the House Ways and Means Committee laid before the Lower Branch a $71,715,118 appropriations bill and an additional proposal to distribute from the highway fund $8,000,000 to cities and towns for local highway work. Adoption of the complete program would mean a $79,715,118 budget.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, before the opening of the House session, announced his full approval of the $8,000,000 distribution proposal, pointing out that it is similar to legislation he filed directly after Gov. Charles F. Hurley had submitted his original budget recommendation in January. The Mayor's bill is pending before the Ways and Means Committee.

In January, Mayor Tobin favored distribution of $8,000,000 to cities and towns rather than the $8,000,000 diversion for purposes other than

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

The House budget still falls short of taxpayers' wishes: Editorial Page.

Joining of Rivers In Sea-to-Sea Link Ordered by Reich

BERLIN, May 17 (AP)—The Cabinet decreed today that the Rhine, Main and Danube Rivers must be linked in one great waterway by 1945.

This necessitates deepening the Danube and completing the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. The project calls for 100 miles of canal, with 24 locks to overcome the elevation difference of 160 feet between the Danube and the Main.

Purpose of the Canal is to enable ships of 1,200 tons to travel from the North Sea to the Black Sea.

Intimate Message From Washington

New Deal Tests Popping Up in Democratic Primaries—Forecaster Farley's Pennsylvania 'Horoscope' Adds State to List

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 17

The number of states in which primary contests within the Democratic Party have been converted into polls on the New Deal continues to increase. This is a sign of growing Administration confidence, all springing from the Florida result. Most noteworthy of such elections to date was suddenly created by Postmaster General Farley in Pennsylvania yesterday when he came out with an eleventh-hour endorsement of Thomas Kennedy for Governor and George H. Earle for the Senatorship.

Until yesterday, the New Deal leaders had cagily refrained from backing any horse in the Pennsylvania mix-up, which with President Roosevelt they likened to Dante's "Inferno." But suddenly "Jim" Farley saw the light. "Jim" rarely backs a loser, so it may be assumed that he decided Tom Kennedy was going to win. Everybody was confident Governor Earle would take the Senatorial nomination. If "Jim" is fooled, and the Gubernatorial choice goes to Charles Alvin Jones, the Democratic organization's candidate, he will be badly fooled, and his prophet's license will be revoked.

Test in Oregon

So now at the last moment Pennsylvania is deliberately converted into a New Deal trial of strength. Almost equally tardily, the Oregon race also becomes a New Deal test. Gov. Charles H. Martin, the sitting conservative Democrat, tried to tell the voters that the President had endorsed him last autumn by saying—as they rode along one bright sunshiny morning from Bonneville Dam up the Hood River Valley—"Well, Governor, you and I make a good pair. . . ." No sooner had this remark been conveyed back to the White House by an Oregonian who is making hay in Washington these days so that he can reap his reward back home, than Stephen Early, the President's secretary, repudiated it. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, didn't recall any such statement.

And so the New Deal, by implication, is backing Governor Martin's opponent, Henry L. Hess, of La Grande in eastern Oregon. Mr. Hess is a State Senator and a labor lawyer. He is a New Dealer, and by his affiliations with organized labor appeals to a big voting group that has been under sharp attack from Governor Martin.

The doughty Governor is a former army officer, and he will not be easily downed. He led the fight against a "cheap-power-for-nothing" policy on Bonneville Dam. He it was who introduced President Roosevelt beside that magnificent dam on the glorious September morn aforesaid, and mischievously said of the President: "He comes to us like the Greeks of old. . . ." Governor Martin didn't add "bearing gifts" but almost everybody in the audience did, and they looked at the President and at the mighty dam, and most of them seemed really delighted at the white-maned Governor's spunk.

But now the President won't let Governor Martin say that the Bonneville visit was a love-feast, really constituting an endorsement for his re-election. However, the fact that Governor Martin gets into the position of proclaiming such a Presidential endorsement is a most revealing thing. A few months ago, he would not have thought of such an appeal. The New Deal's stock has evidently risen.

South Carolina, Too

But that isn't the only soil that is growing ardent New Deal candidates. One of them emerged from the hard concrete pavement right outside the White House yesterday when Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina announced he would seek the Senate seat now held by Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith. Here, again, is a New Deal test, although by primary time (Aug. 30) Senator Smith will probably be recounting his numerous loyalties to the Administration, and forgetting the times he has voted his natural bent with the conservative opposition. For Senator Smith is typical of the old-school southern statesman. His dilemma has been typical, too. Having not the least kinship with new-fangled governmental regulation, he has nevertheless sponsored compulsory cotton control for the sake of the checks. His has been among the least comfortable of Senatorial seats. Senator Smith it was who walked out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia and left town when a Negro delegate took the floor.

Georgia is next in line, with the momentarily expected announcement that Gov. E. D. Rivers will oppose Senator Walter F. George, who has been one of the most determined anti-New Deal Democrats. And Governor Rivers is a potentially strong candidate.

Meantime, Senator Alben W. Barkley is much encouraged in Kentucky in his fight with Gov. A. B. ("Happy") Chandler. He has returned this week from mending fences; he has a Gallup poll victory to cheer him, and with the President's help in July he hopes to breeze through.

And in many another state ambitious New Dealers are looking for the White House accolade. It will be given, you may be sure, only when the candidates' prospects are really first-rate. In Missouri, in Nevada, in Maryland, in Indiana—from which states four doughty foes of the President's court plan must seek re-election—no powerful opponents have as yet appeared. Senators Bennett Champ Clark, Pat McCarran, Millard E. Tydings, Frederick Van Nuys, now seem in a strong position to return to battle the Administration another day. So it isn't all plain sailing for the New Dealers. Their success, after all, depends on capable local candidates, and there are plenty of places where such energetic champions are missing.

E. D. C.

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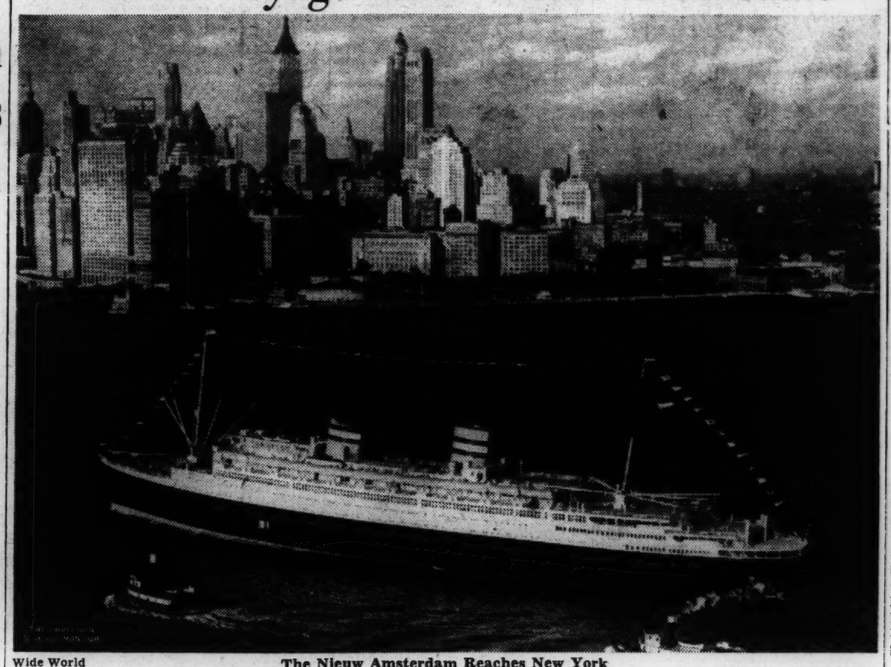
Maiden Voyage Ends Ahead of Schedule



Wide World

The Nieuw Amsterdam Reaches New York

New 36,287-Ton Liner, Completing Its First Trip From Rotterdam to Manhattan in Half a Day Less Than Expected, The Steamer Departs for Europe on Saturday to Finish Its First Round-Trip Crossing of the Atlantic

Holland Flagship Reaches America On Maiden Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Ending the westbound lap of its maiden voyage from Rotterdam more than half a day ahead of schedule, the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland-America Line, entered New York Harbor late this afternoon under the command of Capt. Johannes J. Bijl. The ship was scheduled to move immediately to the Holland-America pier in Hoboken, N. J., after passing quarantine.

Numerous social events have been planned in the steamship during its five-day stay here. The return voyage will start at noon Saturday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM—The Nieuw Amsterdam, flagship of the line, left on May 11.

This 36,000-ton vessel is the largest merchant ship the Netherlands ever has built. Its main dimensions are: over-all length 229 meters (about 750 feet) width 26.9 meters, loaded depth 9.55 meters, registered tonnage 36,000, displacement 37,500 cubic meters. The ship has accommodation for 1,144 passengers and 705 crew. The ship was booked to capacity for the first trip to the United States. The 22 life boats, six of which are equipped with diesel motors, provide adequate room for all on board.

Dining salons and other rooms are furnished with art panels and canvases by famous artists. These works of art are installed so they can be removed in later years to be placed on another ship or in a marine museum.

The captain of this ship has about the same feeling as a man looking down from an eight-story window, the navigation bridge being 23 meters (75 feet) above the water line.

Defense for Democracies In Policy of Appeasement

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a re-invigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the second of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dictatorships have replaced 19 democracies since the World War, which Woodrow Wilson called a war to make the world safe for democracy.

Having found that there is no such thing as a war to preserve democracy, free governments are now learning that there is no such thing as a mere defense program that will adequately defend democracy.

War, fear of war, or preparation for war—they are all infected with some degree of dictatorship. They all induce nations to concentrate more and more power in the executive branch, to give bigger and bigger roles to the man in uniform, to extend government controls over economic and political factions.

Risks to Democracy

It is the purpose of this article to indicate the danger to democracy in policies that reflect merely the conflict in human consciousness and the security to be derived from a program that will reflect the common man's will to peace and appeasement.

First consider what another war would mean. Wars are no longer the insulated local conflicts of yesterday's Crimea or Manila Bay; they are vast totalitarian disasters.

In Washington this writer found many plans for placing the United States under a wartime dictatorship should we be forced into conflict. He found none for restoring the democratic pattern after the war had ended.

During the World War, the War Industries Board in order to conserve coal may have regulated the number of stops made by an elevator and in order to relieve traffic it may have limited the number of trunks a traveling salesman could carry, but the main outlines of the system of democratic free enterprise were preserved.

This might not be the case in another war if such a measure as the recent May bill became a law. This bill, the most outstanding of a long

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

France Closes Defense Loan

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—The Government today announced closing of its oversubscribed national defense loan of 5,000,000,000 francs (about $140,000,000) "in view of the patriotic spirit" shown by the country.

The loan, opened yesterday, was oversubscribed before the end of the first day.

The announcement followed a meeting of the Cabinet over which President Lebrun presided and which dealt chiefly with defense and foreign relations, notably France's current friendship negotiations with Italy.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet reported on last week's League of Nations Council session and its bearing on the talks with Italy, expected to lead to French recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia.

President Lebrun signed a Cabinet decree which extended the National Defense Council to include the Ministry of Colonies. Another measure, sponsored by Georges Mandel, Minister of Colonies, named Gen. Jules Buhrer, recently named Inspector General of all colonial troops, to be Chief of Staff of the Colonial Defense Organization.

Disappointed by Duce's Speech

French observers made no secret of their disappointment over the lack of cordiality in Premier Mussolini's Saturday speech at Genoa, in which he spoke of a possible delay in Italo-French rapprochement, but Premier Edouard Daladier was understood to be ready for further efforts to settle French-Italian differences.

Will Proceed With Pact

Comment is heard that the Duce's Genoa speech is a poor return for the fight France and Britain waged at Geneva on the Ethiopian question, as well as for France's willingness to accept the presence of Italian soldiers in Spain until the end of the civil war.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said conversations on the French-Italian friendship agreement would be resumed in Rome today when Jules Blondel, French Chargé d'Affaires, calls on Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

"We are going to display perfect good will and see later if it is possible to continue it," the spokesman said.

France and Britain approach agreement on Spanish problem: Page 5.

Blue and Gray Gettysburg Reunion Planned as Last Rally for Veterans

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 17 (AP)—There will be no "Mason and Dixon Line" to divide the Blues and Grays at their final reunion on the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

"There will be no embarrassing moments for any veteran," proclaimed John S. Rice Chairman of the Anniversary Commission today. "Our sole objective is peace and harmony within the United States. There shall never again be a Mason and Dixon Line."

Mr. Rice explained his statement was prompted by queries from veterans—northern and southern—about "equalization and treatment of veterans."

Approximately 2,500 veterans are expected to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Civil War battle, June 29 to July 4.

A bill authorizing appropriation of money for expenses of the celebration has been signed by President Roosevelt.

Dr. Overton H. Mennet of Los Angeles, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Gen. James M. Claypool of St. Louis, Mo., Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, have accepted the "last roundup call."

Arrangements are being made for them to speak over a nation-wide hookup.

While camp homes for veterans neared completion, Federal officials assigned to aid Pennsylvania in the observance dispatched more than 8,000 invitations to Blue and Gray survivors throughout the nation.

Traveling expenses and food and housing costs during the week's encampment will be paid by the Government.

Roper to Quit? Rumor Weighed By Washington

Commerce Department Shift to Recovery Bureau Hinted

Cabinet Clash

State Department Seeks Control Over Foreign Representatives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—Behind reports that Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, is contemplating resignation, lie situations of real importance, however exaggerated the rumors may have been—situations that go back for several years, and directly affect the vital problems of business recovery and foreign trade. The main background factors are:

1. The possibility of turning the Department of Commerce into a vital agency concerned with business recovery and the permanent relationship between Government and business, is once more under discussion. To achieve that end, it has been suggested that Mr. Roper should be replaced by an official of more commanding stature who is closely in the confidence of President Roosevelt.

2. The future of America's commercial-diplomatic relations abroad is up for re-discussion, with the State Department attempting as it has several times before to get the foreign representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce within its control. It was in resistance to this attempt that Secretary Roper was said to have threatened resignation.

Reasons Behind Rumor

These two matters are entirely separate, yet they seem to have been mixed together in the resignation story. Washington observers take with a large grain of salt all tales of departures from the Roosevelt Cabinet. There have been only two departures—neither of them the result of disagreement or pressure—in the past five years, which must come close to being a Cabinet record. There were only two departures from the Taft Cabinet, and Franklin Pierce kept his Cabinet of seven members intact, but apart from that there have been more than two departures from the Cabinet of every American President who served a full term.

President Roosevelt sets great store on keeping his original team intact, and there would have to be very compelling reasons before he would ask for a resignation. Similarly, it appears that all members of the Cabinet like their jobs, and would be unlikely to resign unless under the greatest provocation.

To date, it does not really appear that this provocation has quite hit Secretary Roper. Yet, in the only official word that has touched on the situation, he said Saturday: "Transfer of foreign service is a matter that is being considered by the two Departments (State and Commerce). No conclusion has been reached about it, therefore no resignation is pending."

The statement seems to infer—perhaps incorrectly—that if transfer were actually decided, it would lead to a resignation. Best-informed observers here, however, revert to the more fundamental problem of conversion of the Commerce Department into a vital recovery and business-guidance agency. For five years, this Department has been perhaps the "least favored" of all 10 departments. The situation goes back to the Coolidge and Hoover period, when the Commerce Department stood out as an important and far-flung activity.

The President's Attitude

Under Herbert Hoover's direct secretaryship the department flowered for eight years, and then when he was President continued its uninhibited activities for four years more. With the inauguration of President Roosevelt, a campaign of restriction began. Perhaps the New Dealers felt the department was ridden with old dealers. At least, they thought it greatly overexpanded. There was the story of President Roosevelt telling a friend he had gone out for a ride one afternoon, but couldn't go for a really long spin, so he had only got part way around the Department of Commerce. The story, at any rate, typi-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Vargas Speeds Up Trial of Suspects In Brazilian Coup

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, May 17 (AP)—President Vargas, who last week crushed a Fascist Green-Shirt rebellion, today speeded the process of trying persons charged with political offenses.

He decreed that defense attorneys be chosen within 12 hours after the accusation, that a hearing start within 24 hours thereafter, that prosecutor and defense attorney each have 15 minutes to speak and each witness five minutes, and that the judge pass sentence within 30 minutes after the hearing ends.

Sentence may be appealed within 48 hours.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Correio De Manha published a facsimile of a page from the German publication Reichswart and said it linked the unsuccessful Brazilian Fascist rebellion of May 11 with German Nazis.

The page included a letter signed by Gustavo Barroso, chief of the Green Shirt Integralists' Militia, to the European Nazi Alliance in which he said, "we await your orders." The letter was dated May 25, 1934.

Many more Integralists and other suspects have been arrested in the nation-wide roundup that followed the abortive Green-Shirt revolution.

In the Boston Section:

Hurley campaign contribution brought into State Unemployment Civil Service Hearing.

New Governor Cross Highway will extend Merritt Parkway to Massachusetts line.

League of Women Voters starts big two-day Convention.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Germans Study Stone Age Art Carved in Australian Caves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALGOORLIE, West Australia—A German ethnological expedition which has just set out for the far northwest of Australia to study native rock carvings will traverse a wonderland known to few, the territory between the Fitzroy and Glenelg Rivers.

Not even pearling ships, which keep perilous beats, visit this coast. Coral islands forming mazes, sudden shelving channels, the unexpected upward thrust of sea-floor ranges, make this a place of navigation puzzles. There are few white men here, mostly vagrants, and the rest of the territory is left to scarcely civilized native tribes. Missions at Port George IV and on the Drysdale River have made little impression on native life.

For about 1,000 miles, the magnificent scenery is unrivaled in Australia. From Cape Leveque to Cape Londonderry there are mountains, colored cliffs, bays, and islands. For 200 miles the majestic tiered mountains of the King Leopold range give color and grandeur.

On both the Glenelg and the Prince Regent Rivers, running through steep gorges, forming magnificent rapids and cascades, but navigable for about 50 miles, are the galleries of native old masters which the Germans are seeking. They are giant caves like Egyptian temples, and are filled with drawings made by the Australian blacks in days long vanished. The aborigines, bathing in lily pools amidst the crocodiles, or paddling their paper bark canoes in the River and far out to sea, will willingly scale the heights to show a white visitor many of these native galleries, though to the sacred caves of the hidden totems they will not go.

The natives of the Kimberly Coast were celebrated artists. The sandstone and porphyry walls of the caves bear witness to the fact. Here was a Stone Age Academy, where many an Australian Michelangelo left evidence of his hand's cunning to last for centuries after he and his fellows had been forgotten.

Snake, emu, crocodile, turtle, and shark are found outlined with sharp shell or stone, colored with ochre. The technique may be held crude by some, but the totemic symbolism is of great value to the ethnologist.

Here and there are seen dramatic friezes of the chase, elementary stick figures in vigorous action, running with spears leveled, or the geese flying high over heads of men in festival dress, or little groups of women and children. There is no effort at portraiture or at landscape work, or for the portrayal of historic events. But there are countless small pictures of everyday existences.

Sharp shells, a twig, a stone, were the native's only implements and the colored ochres and kopi of earth his sole palette. Red and yellow and black and white were all the effects he could achieve, with improvement of his work made by a finger, or a blowing on of dust in rough stenciling the only refinements. But the real genius of the Australian native came out in this use of color and design, with concentric circles, spirals, zigzags, horizintal and wavy lines liberally employed. The rock paintings look strangely Egyptian, and have been held by some to furnish a clue to the movement of races, the spreading of culture from the Valley of the Nile toward the Pacific Ocean.

Raymond-Whitcomb

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORTHERN EUROPE

North Cape Cruise

Sailing July 2 in the Cunard White Star "FRANCONIA"

The eighteenth annual Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise to the Lands of the Midnight Sun . . . Including Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Danzig, Finland, Russia, France, England . . . 45 days . . . Choice of return sailings.

Rates $550 up

Norway-Europe Cruise

Sailing June 25 in the French Line "PARIS"

A coastline cruise of Western Europe and the British Isles . . . Visiting Portugal, Brittany, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, England, France . . . 37 days . . . Choice of return sailings.

Rates $590 up

See any steamship agent . . . or

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB

Boston: 145 Tremont St. & 122 Newbury St.
New York: 670 Fifth Ave. (at 53rd St.)
Philadelphia: 1517 Walnut St.
Cleveland: 841 Union Trust Building
Chicago: 320 North Michigan Ave.

English Motorist Gets a Ticket

METROPOLITAN POLICE.
You have just had your attention drawn to conduct which might have proved dangerous either to yourself or to other people on the road.
Casualties arising from similar incidents are taking place in large numbers on the roads every day.
The Police are doing all they can to reduce these accidents, but safety primarily depends on each individual road user.
PLEASE HELP US TO HELP YOU.

Drawn by John Allan May for The Christian Science Monitor; Ticket Reproduced by Courtesy of Scotland Yard

The "Courtesy Cop" Presents His Card

Sudetens Split Over Methods To Objectives

(Continued from Page 1)

selves German by race despite the consequences of 1918 which ended the Austro - Hungarian Dual Monarchy and made them part of a new republic against their will. But they and the Czechs have lived side by side for centuries and the idea of their inclusion in some new state apart from the Czechs did not occur to them until 1918. They were in a state where the German element dominated.

Two Main Divisions

Nowadays, the Sudeten Germans are divided into those who only feel themselves German by race and those who are also National Socialists, i. e., those who demand full recognition of the cultural demands of the Germans, but realize that only on a democratic basis of mutual cooperation is life in this part of Europe possible; and those who would impose National Socialism upon the whole Sudeten German area, regardless of the tolerance which humanity assumes rises above considerations of "blood."

This division runs through the Sudeten German Party—particularly now that it includes the German Roman Catholic Parties. Extremists and moderates are divided among the followers of Konrad Henlein, but as the former do most of the shouting they alone are heard.

It is a clever piece of propaganda which says that Herr Henlein speaks for the whole 3,500,000 Germans in this Republic. But it is incomprehensible for the German Social Democratic Party, which obtained 11 seats at the last elections and whose members know what to expect should Herr Henlein win uncontrolled power in the German-speaking districts, and the many German Jews who voted a non-Henlein ticket, would hardly be behind Herr Henlein!

It would also be interesting to know whether many Sudeten Germans who voted for Herr Henlein in 1935, on the basis of his program which rejected both National Socialism and Fascism as alien philosophies, are still as enthusiastic supporters, after his recent Karlsbad confession of National Socialism as "the inspiration of his every thought and action." What many of the Sudeten Germans feel about the new development was evident from a conversation in Marienbad, which ended with the remark, "Ah, well, Henlein is, of course, the Seyss-Inquart of the Sudeten Germans!"

Methods Soon Forgotten

The German annexation of Austria has certainly produced a strong reaction in these areas. Success has been achieved—Austria has been won regardless of, if not despite the will of the western democracies and Italy. Methods are soon forgotten when success has been achieved. The Sudeten Germans also feel a native pride in the fact that a number of those who have played important roles in this affair are from this area. They include Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Nazi Chancellor of Austria just prior to the Anschluss, and Cardinal Innitzer, of Vienna.

Throughout this area is a feeling of tension. What is going to happen next? This tension, it must be added, is much increased by the "Flüsterpropaganda" (Whispering Propaganda) now prevalent here. Rumors, often lacking all foundation, and fears are spread surreptitiously, through café conversations and such means. These make living a much greater burden for those whose only desire is to carry on with their daily work free from all political agitation. Unfortunately, such a freedom is difficult to find in these parts today.

England Uses 'Courtesy Cops' To Reduce Road Crash Causes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—On English roads just now a revolution is in progress which may mean the difference between danger and safety.

It is really a change of technique, which has put on the roads a squad of 800 mobile police charged with the special and original duty of keeping erring roadusers out of the police courts and of seeing to how many speedsters, corner-cutters, crown-hoggers, and jay-walkers they can avoid handing a summons.

These policemen have other duties too. They watch roads carefully to advise offenders of the highway code, instruct those who wish to be instructed, and set an example of careful driving. Patrol is on the roads 16 hours a day, each individual officer doing eight hours.

At present only three English districts have "Courtesy Cops"—London, County of Essex, and Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. Other districts have not been brought into the scheme because the squad is only an experiment. Just how much of a success it will be depends entirely upon the road users, for it is to be judged solely by statistics, sternest of all standards.

If motorists welcome the Courtesy Cops with sufficient good will as reflected in road mishap statistics; if enough motorists follow the example of their blue-coated tutors, so that their graduation to the mythical degree of Master of Road Arts reflects in fewer casualty figures, then all Britain will know the cheery and helpful presence of the flying cavaliers.

Until that time comes, or until the experiment is proved, on the contrary, to be a failure, the Government is providing the half-a-million pounds odd needed to found, train, equip, and maintain the squad.

For the Courtesy Corps is a National scheme, backed by the Home Office, the Ministry of Transport, Scotland Yard, and the local police forces of the Midlands and of Essex. The idea originated several years ago, when the rising tide of road mishaps caused traffic experts to analyze 200,000 accidents.

With impatience and inattention stressed as major causes of accidents, the Ministry of Transport looked around to find some method of educating road users and checking their impatience.

It was against this background that the scheme for the new traffic patrols was originated.

Every one of the 800 "Courtesy Cops" is selected and carefully and thoroughly trained along lines set down by the Earl of Cottenham, one of the greatest authorities on motoring and road safety in Britain. It took more than 12 months to gather and train the men.

Watchwords of the training school were "Concentration and Courtesy." It is significant, perhaps, that a large notice in the class-room ran, "Speed is to be only used in emergency."

Ireland's Tributary Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Following Easter Feiseanna Festivals of the Arts are held all over Ireland. Their programs, spread over several days, embrace music, instrumental and vocal, dancing and dramatic art.

Nugent Monk, of Norwich Maddermarket Theater fame, when adjudicating at the Tailteann Dramatic Art festival in 1928, stated that the standard of amateur acting in Ireland was much higher than in England and that it appeared to him that, to the Irish, acting came as second nature. Sir Frank Benson on another occasion, expressed the view that the plays of Shakespeare were understood and appreciated in Ireland because the Irish live close to nature. He attributed to the same cause that Ireland turned out so many good actors who have won prominence in the English and American theaters as well as in the films.

Adjudicating, a few days ago, at the Sligo Feis, Lennox Robinson commented enthusiastically on the productions generally and on the fine acting which he had seen. He had, in fact, found it difficult to come to a decision in some cases.

From the point of view of Drama, the Sligo Feis and the Dublin Father Mathew Feis are the two most important festivals. The latter is now proceeding with Hugh Hunt, the Abbey Theater producer, as adjudicator. For it there are 12 entrants coming from different places in Ireland. The festival is divided into two sections, one for short plays and the other for full-length works.

With few exceptions, the plays offered are by Irish authors, which is rather unfortunate because the producers can hardly fail to follow the Abbey Theater lead and, therefore, lay themselves open to the suggestion of lack of originality. The choice of plays, however, is more or less dictated by the royalties demanded for the works of foreign authors, including English and American, which are beyond the finances of Irish groups. The matter of fees is, for Irish progressive groups, a problem beyond solution and it stands in the path of a strong national theater carried on the shoulders of non-professional actors who, with experience, would eventually find their way to the professional stages of the Abbey and the Gate, which are now compelled to train the new and younger members.

Christian Science Program Radiocast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The first Christian Science radio program in the British Isles was broadcast from Dublin Thursday, May 12. The broadcast was arranged by the Committee on Publication for County Dublin and relayed from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Rathmines, Dublin, from Athlone, Dublin and Cork stations.

A musical program was given by Dr. Heuson, organist of St. Patrick's (Protestant) Cathedral at Dublin, and Mr. Spencer Thomas, vocal soloist from London. The solos included "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," a setting of the poem by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Trade Unions' Benefits 'Labor Festival' Theme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—Dramatic in form, and novel in idea, Philadelphia's first annual "Labor Festival," in which 100 workers' education and recreation groups will participate, will be held Friday, with the cultural, economic, and educational benefits which accrue to workers through membership in trade unions as the theme.

The affair will include a demonstration of the well-rounded program of activities offered by the WPA Education and Recreation Program to the workers of Philadelphia, with more than 500 representatives of 12,000 members of WPA classes taking part.

Areas of German Influence

By a Staff Artist

Map of Reich's Neighbors Illustrates Ties

Duty Before Style For Women Jurors

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 17 (AP)—Women jurors must sacrifice chic to the demands of duty in the courtroom of Justice Abram Zoller.

Justice Zoller decred that women sit bareheaded to keep their minds on the case instead of on their neighbor's hat.

"The ladies are doing fine work in our courts," he added tactfully, "but I feel that floppy hats and Paris creations should play no part in the performance of their duties."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00 six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

British Changes In Cabinet Seen Aid to Rearming

(Continued from Page 1)

rendered the Opposition boisterous. There still is the clear contention in Opposition circles that an entirely new ministry is desired and that the present reshuffle is insufficient.

Clean Sweep in Air Group

However, a clean sweep has been made of the entire Air Ministry. Viscount Swinton, hitherto Air Minister, has gone altogether. Earl Winterton, his deputy, in the House of Commons has reverted to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lieut. Col. A. J. Muirhead, Air Undersecrtary, has been transferred to the India office. The fresh team is recognized as competent.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the new Air Minister, has previously—especially by his reorganization of the one-time much-criticized Post Office—won his reputation as an energetic and enlightened administrator. His presence in the House of Commons also, where he can face his chief critics, removes one of the main objections to the now jettisoned Lord Swinton, who was handicapped by his isolation in the House of Lords. Capt. Harold Balfour, new Air Undersecretary, who is also in the House of Commons, is himself a practical pilot and a recognized authority on aviation.

The replacement as Colonial Minister of Lord Harlech—the former William G. A. Ormsby-Gore—by Mr. Malcolm Macdonald is especially significant.

Problems to Be Met

It transfers a number of exceedingly serious problems to a member of the House of Commons, who has just won golden opinions all around by what is recognized as having been a liberal and broadminded settlement of the generations-old Anglo-Irish quarrel. Problems that he has to settle include the political future of the now much disturbed Palestine pacification, Jamaica labor troubles and an adjustment of the British Empire's share in the intricate question of Germany's claim to colonies.

The new ministers, it is recognized, start clear in regard to dealing with the main complaints which have been made against the Government. These complaints mostly concern the rearmament policy. In particular, some of them attribute to two main causes, the confusion, delay, overlapping, and extravagance which are claimed to have occurred in the past in meeting Britain's urgent need for greatly increased defense arrangements, especially in the air.

One of these causes is said to be the lack of such centralized control of manufacturing and purchasing operations for all three services—navy, army, and air force—as was afforded during the World War by the Ministry of Munitions. Another demand is for a greatly increased adoption, especially where airplane manufacture is concerned, of some of those methods of mass production which have admittedly worked wonders in increasing output in the automobile industry.

Changes Opposed

Opponents of both of these changes are numerous in the Government and have hitherto prevailed on the grounds that a munitions ministry could be worked successfully only under war restrictions, which it is not at present proposed to introduce, and that mass production methods are likely to lower standards of mechanical efficiency which it is necessary, in interests of safety of airmen to keep at the highest possible level. Nevertheless, it is on the competency of their handling of these two questions that the members of the new Air Ministry are expected to be judged in large measure.

One method likely to be increasingly adopted is that of wood construction for airplanes, a plan advocated in the House of Commons, May 12, by the new Air Undersecretary Balfour, who said 1,000 new high efficiency aircraft monthly could thereby be produced.

Captain Balfour's complete recommendations were "to overhaul the procedure of the peace time administration of the supply department," to introduce greater standardization of production, to upbuild a potential war production overseas, and to construct wooden as well as metal airplanes.

The remaining Cabinet changes also have been well received. They are the transfer of Mr. Walter Elliot from Secretary of State for Scotland to succeed Sir Kingsley Wood as Health Minister, Col. John Colville for the Financial Secretaryship to enter the Cabinet in succession to Mr. Elliot as Secretary of State for Scotland, and Lord Stanley from the India Office to succeed Mr. Macdonald as Dominions Secretary.

Other alterations are minor ones. They include moving Capt. Evan Wallace from the Treasury to succeed Colonel Colville as Financial Secretary, Col. A. J. Muirhead from Air Undersecretaryship to succeed Lord Stanley as Parliamentary Undersecretary for India, and R. H. Cross from the Vice-Chamberlainship of the Household to succeed Captain Wallace as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

The Foreign Secretaryship has not been included in the present ministerial changes, it is understood, only because Viscount Halifax, who is stated to have accepted this onerous post solely for patriotic reasons to meet an immediate emergency when Mr. Anthony Eden, resigned, has now agreed to continue to hold it for a further period.

Six Peers in Cabinet

LONDON, May 17 (CP)—Reconstruction of the Cabinet yesterday reduced the number of Peers in the 20-member Ministry to six. Peers now hold the posts of Lord President of the Council (Viscount Hailsham), Lord Chancellor (Lord Maugham), Foreign Affairs (Viscount Halifax), India and Burma Office (Marquis of Zetland), Education (Earl Stanhope) and Lord Privy Seal (Earl De La Warr).

Earl Winterton and Lord Stanley, who remain in the Cabinet, are not Members of the House of Lords.

Security Claims $4,249,468

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today it has approved 134,297 insurance claims, totaling $4,249,468, since January, 1937.

Britain and United States At Odds on Several Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—British and American foreign policies are at outward odds today on a surprising number of different points, a fact which raises again an old question as to how closely a liberal administration on one side of the Atlantic can cooperate in world affairs with a conservative government on the other.

There is no implication of fundamental differences between the two countries. But a note of formality and reserve has crept into diplomatic relations between London and Washington since Anthony Eden resigned from the Foreign Office. Regard for propriety has replaced cordiality. A major point at issue is the attitude of the two countries towards Mexico. Britain is demanding full restitution of confiscated oil lands. The United States is willing to be far more lenient and is asking only modest compensation.

Argument Over Islands

Two bare, tropic islands in the mid-Pacific seem on the surface no reason for another serious rift in Anglo-American relations. But Canton and Enderbury Islands wanted by both as potential commercial and naval air bases have become a point of considerable friction. Britain is using its contested claim to them as a bargaining point in an effort to obtain commercial landing rights in Hawaii without which it is impossible to complete the plan for an all-British air line circling the globe. When the question of ownership of a group of uninhabited islands in the Pacific was first raised about a year ago, an agreement was reached that neither party would occupy any of them pending the outcome of negotiations. But when Dr. Ernest Gruening passed Canton Island on a survey trip last fall he discovered a party of New Zealanders in possession. This resulted in immediate dispatch of a rival American occupation party. It is suggested that the New Zealand party went to Canton Island in defiance of London objections. Nevertheless the standstill agreement was upset and negotiations have not made any real headway since. The subject is understood to be one of considerable disagreement at the moment.

Friction in Naval Circles

Naval matters, normally smoothly arranged between the two nations, are the source of unusual disagreement. Naval circles in Washington feel that Britain has "let them down badly" on the question of escalation from limits of the 1936 naval treaty. They wanted departure from all qualitative restrictions, but were denied it by a reversal of position in London which restricted escalation to battleships. Further differences then developed over the British suggestion that a new limit of about 42,000 tons on battleships be established. This suggestion put American diplomacy in an embarrassing position since Naval officials here are insistent that if any new limit is adopted it be placed as high as 45,000 tons. They would much prefer no new limit at all. But dislike being in the position of opposing a naval limit.

Naval opinion, also, is annoyed at British refusal to accept American claims to Canton Island—which the United States Navy very much wants.

Britain's current policies toward Europe have been the source of more differences. The Administration has gone to considerable lengths to make it clear to the world that it is not going to interfere in any way with the success of those policies. An important reason for the disapproval of the Nye resolution to lift the Spanish embargo was because to have done differently would have interfered with the British policy of reconciliation with Italy and Germany. Previous to this step President Roosevelt gave Neville Chamberlain a big boost with his April 19 statement expressing "sympathetic interest" in the Anglo-Italian accord.

But this does not mean that President Roosevelt or Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, like the Chamberlain policy. On the contrary, it is well known that they do not like it at all. There was a strong emotional sympathy here for British diplomatic policy when it was directed by Anthony Eden. There is profound distaste for the Chamberlain policy expressed by recent words and actions of other Cabinet officers such as Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. This distaste has been tempered by a conscious decision not to interfere, on the traditional ground that it is none of America's business what goes on in Europe. But the distaste remained.

What was merely distate was intensified by Mr. Chamberlain's use of the April 19 statement as a defense of his policies in a House of Comomn debate. The State Department feels that Mr. Chamberlain was not "playing cricket" when he did that, that he took unfair advantage of a statement which was motivated by a concern for propriety, not by real sympathy. It is a fact that some who helped engineer the April 19 statement wish now it had not been made.

The measure of these differences lies in the future—and is uncertain. The all-important Anglo-American trade agreement is in the process of negotiation. To Secretary Hull its achievement is vital. It is the keystone to his whole trade agreements program. Has it been jeopardized by the differences cited above?

If the trade agreement is concluded in satisfactory and significant form, it will indicate that the differences are superficial rather than real. If the negotiations should end in only face-saving superficial agreement, it would be an indication that substantial co-operation between the leftwards New Deal here and the conservative Chamberlain Government in London is impossible.

Test in Far East

Another test is likely to come in regard to the Far East. While the Roosevelt Administration is willing to be ignored in Europe, the Far East is different. President Roosevelt and his advisers have made it clear that they intend to have an important part in any Far Eastern settlement. And they intend that settlement to be as favorable to China as possible. Does this accord with the Far Eastern policy of the Chamberlain Government? Washington doesn't know yet. It is watching anxiously.

Mr. Chamberlain's freedom to liquidate European problems on a so-called "realistic" basis has now been fully accepted here. But if he should attempt to deal with the Far East in the same manner he has dealt with Ethiopia and Spain, it would be quite another thing.

Secretary Hull hinted at this when he insisted last week that the United States stands by every one of the principles he laid down last July 16 just after the Japanese invasion of China got under way. His action made it clear that it would be a great mistake to assume that compromise with his principles in regard to Europe involves any compromise in regard to other parts of the world where more direct American interests are involved. This applies to both Mexico and China.

The very uncertainty here as to how British policy will express itself towards Mexico and the Far East is a telling indication of the difference in point of view which is being applied to world problems currently. A year ago it would have been taken for granted here that British diplomacy would apply the same broad principles and doctrines of international conduct to any particular situation.

The pendulum has obviously swung far since last fall when a newspaper publisher left a conference with President Roosevelt to print an editorial advocating a long-range naval blockade of Japan by the British and American navies, and from last winter when Capt. Royal S. Ingersoll, Chief of the U. S. Navy's war plans division, went secretly to London to confer with the highest ranking strategists in the Admiralty. Such naval co-operation may still be possible, but due to changes on the surface Congress no longer seems to worry very much about it.

This traveller came to The Taft for a day,
But after a week he still wanted to stay,
"I hate to give up all this comfort," he said,
"I wish I had come for the season, instead!"

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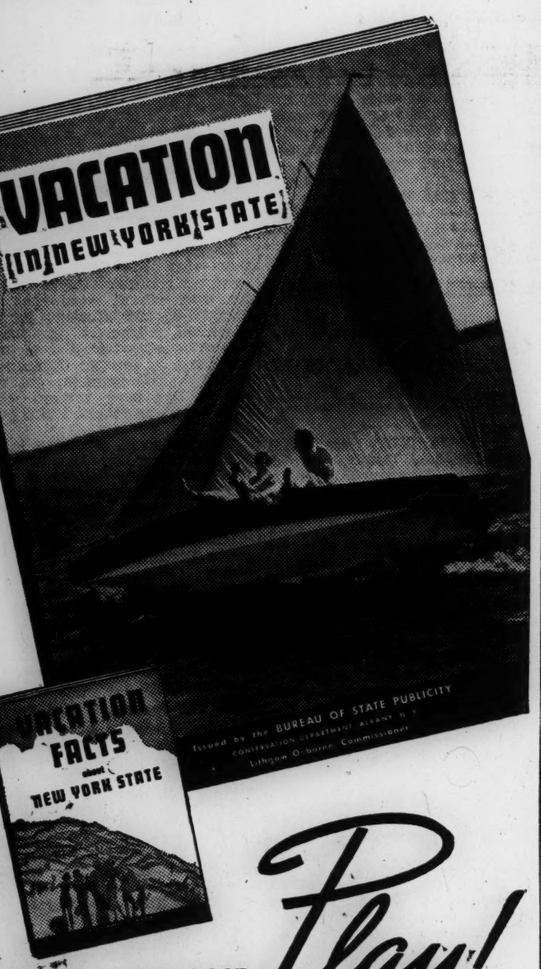
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Federal Subsidy Imperils Liberty, Teachers Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 17—Fear that huge Federal subsidies for education may endanger freedom of teaching and learning was voiced by Morse A. Cartwright, Director of the American Association for Adult Education, at the opening session of the Association's thirteenth annual meeting here.

Recalling that he who pays the fiddler has a right to call the tune, Mr. Cartwright suggested that should demagogues seize control in Washington, they might find a Federally supported program of education "a perfect tool for Fascism, Communism or any extremism."

Educators should look carefully to the source of funds financing instruction programs in order to preserve intellectual honesty for the 27,000,000 adults undertaking studies in the United States, he said.

Heavy Subsidization

"In the last few months there have been advanced by official Government groups, by Congressmen, pressure organizations, and lobbies having access to Congressmen, a series of proposals calling for heavy subsidization of education, including adult education, by the Federal Government," Mr. Cartwright continued. "Educators are divided on the issue as to the desirability of these grants, although there is reason to believe a majority favor them."

Calling for a guarantee of noninterference with local control of education should subsidies be granted, Mr. Cartwright accused leaders of educational groups of willingness "to lose interest in their birthright as long as the pottage provided is plentiful." Nonpartisan and nonsectarian boards charged with guarding against misuses of education should be set up both in state and local communities, he declared.

Agents of Propaganda

"We owe that much to our belief in adult education as a democratic process," Mr. Cartwright said. "If we desert the philosophy of democracy, adult education in this country is dead and we become the propagandistic agents of some form of totalitarian state."

Attributing part of the growth to increased leisure, Mr. Cartwright reported that since 1934, more than 1,000,000 adults each year had been added to the ranks of learners, until one-third of the adult population of the nation was engaged in some form of educational pursuit.

Europe's History Is Told in Silver

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—A brief history of Europe in silver is being shown for the first time today in four large rooms at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The rooms contain 800 superlative examples of the silversmith's art, comprising the most extensive and perhaps best chosen exhibition of silver made in France yet seen in this country.

Nearly all the examples, which begin chronologically with two cups and a vessel designed early in the 16th century for feeding the helpless, are from abroad. Only about 50 of the pieces have been shown previously in the United States, according to Preston Remington, curator of the renaissance and modern art.

On a British Sunday Morn

Dorien Leigh

He Can Look, but He Can't Buy

This Gentleman Outside a London Bookshop Wanted a Book on Thucydides; but He Can't Buy It on Sunday. He Could Have Purchased a Magazine

Butcher, Baker, Candlemaker Puzzled by British Shop Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Puzzle solvers — forward please!

The green-grocer, dairyman, general store proprietor, and a great many others among the 500,000 small shopkeepers of Britain have a really tricky problem for those who like such things.

Is it better to stay open on Sundays and refuse to sell goods or to shut shop and lose custom?

It may sound a fantastic query. But then it is fantastic. And the shopkeepers of Britain are preparing to present a petition to Parliament about it, asking the statesmen to repeal the Sunday Trading Act, 1937, which is responsible for the trouble, by turning such ordinary things as tennis balls, bread, and tins of soup into "bootleg" stock.

The Act was originally intended to give shopkeepers some rest on Sundays. After it had passed through all the phases of Parliament it came out as a Bill which the "little men" claim mefely forces shopkeepers to stay open while it prohibits them from selling most of their goods.

Here are a few of the things that the Act permits and some it forbids on Sundays.

If you are a dairyman you may sell your customers milk. But you must refuse them butter and eggs.

If you are a green-grocer you must refuse to sell a customer a tin of soup or beans. But you may offer him a bunch of flowers.

If you are a bookshop and stationery. But you may sell, for instance, weekly football magazines, which are "dated periodicals."

Small wonder then the storekeepers are protesting. Many of them do most of their best trade on Sundays, when the multiple stores are closed. Now they find their profits dwindling to nothing.

"It is quite the craziest Act I ever knew," the owner of a small general store in Bayswater, London, declared to a corresoondent of The Christian Science Monitor one Sunday. "Why, none of us know where we are!

"Look here," he said, "Would you like to buy some biscuits? Well, I'm sorry you can't. I am open but I may not sell them to you. You see, they count as groceries, and the sale of groceries, other than perishable goods, is forbidden.

"Well, then," he went on, "would you like to buy a nice stick of candy? You wouldn't. Pity, I could have sold you that. That counts as sweetstuffs, which I am allowed to sell.

"You would like some bread? I am so sorry; I am afraid I am not allowed to sell bread," he continued. "You would not like a bicycle pump, instead. I can sell you that. It is a cycle accessory, and we are allowed to sell cycle accessories on Sundays, lamps, bulbs, and things. Not, of course, lamps and bulbs for pedestrians or householders. They are not cycle accessories.

"Now," went on the storekeeper, warming to his monologue, "let us take post cards. Not you, sir. I am afraid you cannot have a post card. At least not here. But I read in a newspaper the other day that you can buy a post card at a museum, if you can find a museum anywhere near."

The storekeeper was right, as inquiries at Government offices in Whitehall proved. You can buy a post card in a museum on Sundays, but not anywhere else. Even in the case of the museum, the local authorities have to give their consent. It is possible, however, to buy letter paper at a railway station.

With regard to stamps. You can buy these on Sundays. But you may not buy postal and money orders.

The many one-man delicatessen shops which are so popular in London are finding matters a trifle difficult, too.

A food store, it appears, can sell freshly cooked meats and food to eat on the premises. But it may not sell such things as sausages, which are not freshly cooked, or things like butter or cheese or tins of cocoa, which are groceries.

There are many complications, too. The Act makes it possible for ballots to take place under certain conditions for the right to sell bread and other groceries, so that it may in time be possible to buy these goods in one street on Sundays but not in another street.

Before many of these ballots take place, however, the storekeepers hope that Parliament will undo its Gordian knot, and make the Shops Sunday Trading (Restrictions) Act, 1937, a trifle clearer to the layman.

La Follette's Party Hit by Socialists

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—The Socialist Party charged on May 14 that the National Progressives of America, Inc., recently initiated as a new political organization by Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, was a "shocking disappointment."

The assertion was made in a statement issued by the Socialists' National Action Committee, which charged that Governor La Follette was "intensely ambitious to become President," and that his group offered the workers and farmers no more than the Republicans and "less than the New Deal."

Asserting that Governor La Follette launched his new party without the counsel or participation of "the great labor and farm organizations," the statement charged that the National Progressives moved "not toward a co-operative commonwealth but toward Fascism."

"Like Hitler, Mussolini, Mosley and Doriot," the statement said, "he (La Follette) now makes a high emotional appeal to both left and right—to labor and capital—and at those points where their respective interests plainly conflict, he takes refuge in mysticism and symbolism."

Japanese Claim New Position Within 10 Miles of Suchow

SHANGHAI, May 17 (AP)—Japanese artillery has begun bombardment of Suchow, the central China railway junction that has been the objective of five months of fighting, a Japanese communique said tonight.

SHANGHAI, May 17 (AP)—Japanese Army spokesmen announced last night that Nippon's net of steel was steadily being drawn tighter around strategic Suchow, with one column driving forward less than 10 miles from that city.

This column, leading the advance in the Central China battle area, previously captured Siaohsien, 15 miles southwest of Suchow.

Japanese forces estimated at 200,000, equipped with tanks, planes and heavy artillery, were moving in from all directions on Suchow, where the vital east-west Lunghai Railway crosses the north-south Tientsin-Pukow line.

Japanese declared that they had cut the Lunghai both at Tangshan, west of the junction, and Sinanchen, to the east. Roughly a circle of some 40 miles radius described the contracting Japanese net, inside which the Chinese strength was estimated at 40 divisions of 6,000 or 7,000 men each.

[In Peiping Japanese officers estimated the Chinese strength between Sinanchen and Lanfeng, 200 miles west of Suchow, at 80 divisions.]

Chinese army spokesmen in Hankow, however, said the Japanese were still "remote both in strength and distance" from the vital east-west Lunghai railway.

The Chinese denied flatly Japanese reports that the Lunghai had been cut, although the spokesman said the defenders were "fighting with their backs to the railway."

Chinese military messages from Hankow said 70 Japanese warships were concentrated off Fukien and Kwantung Provinces, indicating that further attacks on the South China coast were planned similar to recent attacks at Amoy and Foochow. Twenty Japanese ships were reported off Canton.

The Chinese press charged Japanese authorities had seized the privately-owned Sungsing cotton mill as the beginning of a general taking over of Chinese businesses which had refused terms of "Japanese cooperation." Ten other mills were reported slated to be taken over.

The Chinese press also said 3,000 Formosans had arrived and settled on Chinese farms around Shanghai under Japanese sponsorship after the Chinese owners had fled to the International Settlement.

British Protest Affair

SHANGHAI, May 17 (AP)—British authorities today delivered a "strong written protest" to Japanese officials against alleged mistreatment of E. S. Wilkinson, British naturalist, who was arrested last Friday while on a "bird chase" through Japanese-occupied Hongkew. The British charged Mr. Wilkinson was struck, kicked and stabbed. They delivered an oral protest to the Japanese Saturday.

Grew Appeals to Hirota

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew asked Foreign Minister Koki Hirota today to allow Americans to return to Nanking homes and businesses the Americans evacuated during the Japanese push into Nanking last December. The Japanese control transportation from Shanghai and elsewhere to Nanking and thus far have refused foreigners permission to go there.

Red Cross Asks Aid

SHANGHAI, May 17 (AP)—The International Red Cross issued an urgent appeal today for immediate financial aid, declaring its funds were exhausted and 170,000 Chinese refugees here faced a "desperate plight." Officials said food reserves were adequate for only one more month. They said at least $250,000 would be needed to finance relief through September, including food and necessary care.

Air Duplicity Charged

SHANGHAI, May 17 (AP)—The Chinese and Japanese today charged each other with duplicity in the air. The Chinese said three Japanese warplanes painted with Chinese colors bombed Liuling, on the Hupeh-Honan border, with 30 fatalities. The Japanese reported a Chinese plane painted with Japanese colors soared over Japanese troops near Wuhu, dropped cigarettes, then swooped down and machine-gunned the soldiers as they picked them up.

Three Artists Win Fellowships For Rome Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Three fellowships of the American Academy in Rome for painting, sculpture, and landscape architecture, valued in the aggregate at more than $12,000 and offering an opportunity to the winners for two years' creative work, study and travel in collaboration with other artists, today had been awarded here.

Winners are Harry Allen Davis, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind., for his painting, "The Harvest Dinner"; George Matthew Koren, of Pittsburgh, for his work in sculpture, and Stuart Moulton Mertz, of Wayne, Pa., for his design of a botanic garden.

Each will receive $1,400 a year for a term of two years, beginning next Oct. 1, with free residence, a studio and instruction at the American Academy in Rome. From $100 to $150 a year also will be given them for materials and incidentals, along with free membership in the Grand Central Art Galleries to the winners of the sculpture and painting fellowships.

Honorable mention in painting went to George M. Prout of Indianapolis; first honorable mention in sculpture to Joseph Coppolino of New York, and in landscape architecture to Brooks Edward Wigginton of Marietta, Ohio.

The fellowship in painting is supported by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, through the Jacob H. Lazarus Fund; the one in sculpture by the American Academy in Rome, and in architectural landscaping by the Garden Club of America.

Greensboro Plans Centenary Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 17—The hundredth anniversary of the founding of Greensboro College will be celebrated here during the annual commencement program, May 19-23, it has been announced by Dr. Luther L. Gobbel, president of the College.

Dr. J. Roddey Miller, chairman, and his committee members, have been working for months in preparation for the commemorative programs.

On Saturday morning, May 21, there will be exercises in observance of the centennial, with greetings from Gov. Clyde R. Hoey and an address by Dr. Marion E. Park, president of Bryn Mawr College.

A portrait of Nancy Whitcher Keen Langhorne, mother of the "Gibson Girls" who was a student at Greensboro College, will be unveiled.

During the afternoon a pageant of the 100 years of college history will be staged by the present students, under direction of Miss Elba Henninger, head of the Department of Dramatic Art, and Miss Frances Willard, instructor in the department.

Two bishops will speak Sunday: Bishop John M. Moore of Dallas, Texas, and Bishop Paul B. Kearn of North Carolina.

Graduation exercises will be staged on May 23. The chief address will be delivered by Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, dean of the Drew Theological Seminary.

Blackout Defense Tried on Bombers In N. Y. Village

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., May 17 (AP)—The "blackout"—a civilian defense against air raids—has been tried in the United States for the first time.

As a spectacular finale to four days of tactical maneuvers by the General Headquarters Air Force, the combat wing of the Air Corps, "enemy" bombing planes last night raided two aircraft manufacturing plants on the outskirts of this village.

Their approach was the signal for extinguishing all lights within 2½ miles of the center of Farmingdale in an effort to hide the village and its factories.

It remains for the staff of the G. H. Q. Air Force, which acted as umpire, to evaluate the tactical results.

For sponsors of the "blackout," the program was a success.

Mayor Frank G. Scholl of Farmingdale, who directed darkening of the prescribed area, said co-operation of Farmingdale's residents was complete—except for one embarrassed storekeeper who neglected to extinguish the lights in his display windows before closing his shop for the night.

Roads for miles around were jammed with traffic hours before 9:30 P. M. E. S. T. "zero hour" for the raid.

Huge sound detectors—the "ears" of the 62nd Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment—picked up the first alarm of the raid just after 10:30.

As the siren at Farmingdale's fire station blared its signal, a master switch darkened all public lighting in the village, and citizens blinked out their house lights one by one.

State and County police halted all traffic, and directed motorists to extinguish all lights as nine pursuit planes took off from Seversky Field to intercept the bombers.

Chilean Conference to Advance Americas' Cultural Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The first American Conference on Intellectual Co-operation will be held in this capital next December, on the initiative of the University of Chile, which has been in contact with the organization in Paris sponsored by the League of Nations.

Commissions from practically every country on this Continent and the Santiago authorities—inspired to co-operate by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is assisting in the organization—look forward to entertaining some of the most outstanding American personalities in cultural activity.

Figuring on the conference agenda are all those matters of international character referring to cultural relations between the nations. The working of national organizations will be compared, and efforts made to give them international links. An American international statute will be sought in benefit of authors and journalists. The main object in this connection is to safeguard, fix, and collect their copyright and royalty revenue.

The purpose of the conference is distinctly pacifist, in consonance with Pan-American policy, and American writers and lecturers will be enlisted in the cause of consecrating this Continent to promote peace.

Although the gathering will be entirely American in character, the movement, founded and sponsored as it was in Geneva, is universal. It has been responsible for the formation of numerous cultural institutes, the Chilean organizations of this kind linking this country with Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Bolivia, France, and lately, Great Britain. These Institutes not only stimulate cultural but also social intercourse.

Great Britain, especially, has sensed the value of this organized contact in its drive to strengthen relationships with South American countries. The Chilean-British Cultural Institute was founded at a crowded meeting of notables in the University of Chile with the attendance of the British Ambassador and the Rector of the University.

The British have entered into the movement with earnestness, and their diligence has been rewarded by the decision of the general Chilean committee on intellectual co-operation to make the statutes of the Chilean-British Institute a model for the constitution to be submitted before the continental conference in December.

2
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The Boston shore of the Charles River viewed from the old West Boston Bridge.

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ONE early spring morning in 1905, a steam shovel plunged its jaws into the waters of the Charles River and disgorged on the bank a dripping mass of mud. It was the beginning of Boston's now famous Esplanade, which was to border the basin with a lovely park. Here was the inception of a *long range* plan which, nourished by State funds and the magnificent benefaction in memory of the late James J. Storrow, now gives the Esplanade international rank as a project for civic beauty.

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1938 IS A SANTA FE YEAR

Landing by Instruments Taught at Fort Worth Port

News in Aviation

A permanent installation, to get pilots of some of the principal United States air lines ready for flying and landing entirely by instruments, is going in at Fort Worth, Texas.

American Airlines is setting up a Lorenz approach and blind landing system at the municipal airport there, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company announces. C. Lorenz Company, its subsidiary, is doing the actual installing.

Under the direction of James G. Flynn Jr., communications superintendent of the Company, pilots will be trained in guiding big transport planes to a complete runway landing by radio. The system will also be available to other air lines using the field.

The Lorenz system is in use at most principal European airports and has been adopted recently by Japan and Australia. It was tested in Indianapolis a year ago, in order to make adjustments to adapt it for American use.

By the exacting requirements of the Radio Technical Committee for Aeronautics, a group of radio engineers connected with the leading air lines, the Lorenz system employs with maximum efficiency the ultra short wave frequencies assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for aircraft instrument landing.

For the technically minded, it may be explained that the Lorenz system uses a localizer beam approach, operating on 109.9 megacycles; a glide path beam, which establishes the exact slant downward to place the plane on the runway, on 93.9 megacycles; and two "marker" beacons, which provide the pilot with the two distances from the landing runway which are the most important to him, on 75 megacycles.

Irish Harbor for Planes

Eire's new airport on the River Shannon at Foynes, the jumping-off place for the transatlantic flights this summer, is rapidly nearing completion.

To be known as the "Shannon Airport," this aerial harbor will provide facilities for handling big land liners, as well as ocean-going flying boats. A pecially-designed pontoon will enable passengers to walk ashore from Atlantic flying boats and enter an airdrome hotel. Besides modern radio and meteorological equipment, the Shannon Air-Port will have a powerful light beacon, which will be visible from a distance of 50 miles.

Vancouver Base Prepared

Canada is developing the Sea Island airport at Vancouver, B. C., the western terminus of its transcontinental air service, into a combined marine and land air base, preparatory to making it a link in establishment of a transpacific air service. Vancouver will become an important Canadian link in a system of Empire flying routes which Great Britain is rapidly completing between all her Dominions and Colonies.

Route Numbers Adopted

In Europe the International Air Traffic Association performs the same function as the Air Transport Association in the United States—timing connections between the air lines of the various nations so that passengers may be quickly speeded across Europe over a network of 30 different national air companies without confusion.

Recently, by way of simplifying airway operation, the I. A. T. A. decided to identify each international air service operating in Europe by a special route number, in order to facilitate reservations. The Association also recently simplified the codes used constantly by the various companies when exchanging messages dealing with passenger bookings and with traffic matters.

Assembly Line for Planes

Significant of the airplane motor development in the future, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, in its first quarterly report for 1938, reported that it had doubled the size of its sound-proofed experimental engine-testing laboratory at the Wright Aeronautical works in Paterson, N. J., to permit the handling of engines up to 3000 horsepower.

At present the highest rated engines in use are the Wright double-row 1500 horsepower Cyclone 14 engines which are being used in the Boeing flying boat, soon to be placed in service by Pan American on the transatlantic route, and the new Martin twin-engined patrol boats now on order for the United States Navy.

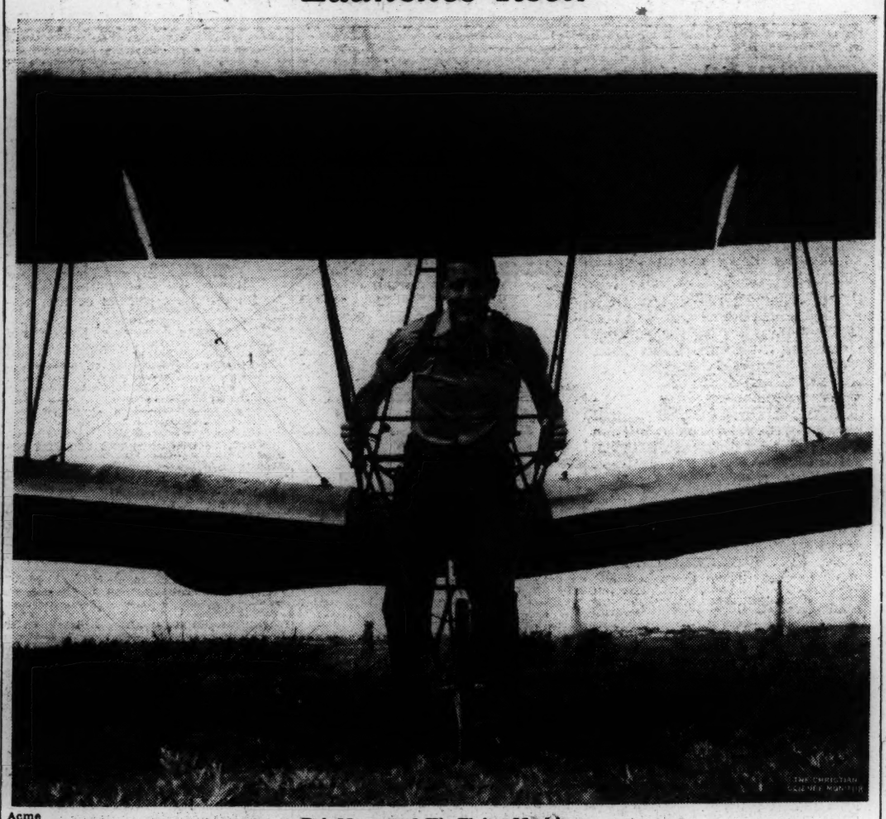
At the Curtiss airplane plant at Buffalo two new buildings are nearing completion, to allow planes to be built on an assembly line similar to automobiles.

New York British Consul Named to Canadian Post

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York, has been appointed British High Commissioner in Canada.

He will succeed Sir Francis Floud, who is scheduled to go to India to take a post with the Bengal Government.

Launches Itself



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La Guardia Cites The Lord's Prayer In Plea for Poor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—"Give us this day our daily bread" is not a figure of speech; was not put into the Lord's Prayer "for poetic balance," but, instead, has a literal meaning, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

"It means just that," he declared at the first annual communion breakfast of the St. George Association of the New York City Police Department, a Protestant group, at the Astor Hotel here May 15.

"That appeal must be answered by men and women who have it within their power to answer it for him," the Mayor added.

Mayor La Guardia said he firmly believed that Christ Jesus "wanted to make people happy; that he fought against injustice; that he abhorred exploitation of the weak; that he wanted to feed the hungry and wanted to level the privileged classes. I believe he was sincere in his denunciation of the powerful few who exploited the masses. I believe the 'Our Father' was purposely written to carry out the message that God's word was intended for us all."

Declaring that the significance of "give us this day our daily bread" was the same in every language, Mayor La Guardia stressed that God gave the daily bread "to all the people of the world."

"He makes the fields fertile," he continued; "He brings the rain; He provides the harvests. The food is there, but some can't get it.

"What some of us who are called radicals are trying to do is to answer the call in His name as He would have us do. That, gentlemen, is why the fight is still on. . . .

"Call it what you will—charity, aid, relief, or good wholesome working conditions—it makes no difference in carrying out the spirit of His leadership that men and women should live in love, friendship, and brotherliness, and there should be no strife."

The Mayor ended his address with a plea for greater application of the teachings of Christ Jesus in daily life.

Among other speakers were Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; George W. Bergman, President of the Association; Dr. Charles Johnson, Grand Secretary of the New York State Grand Lodge of Masons; Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, and the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Searle, of the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

Hugo O. Wunsche, Deputy Police Inspector, presided.

Three Convicts Escape

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 17 (AP)—Three of six convicts under capital sentence for killing Olin Sanders, penitentiary guard captain in a frustrated jail break last Dec. 12, escaped from the Richland County Jail here early today. The trio were found missing at the early morning check-up.

Defense for Democracies In Policy of Appeasement

(Continued from Page 1)

line of wartime blueprints, would give the President power to suppress trade unions, to regulate prices, to conscript the entire profit system, to control production and to draft all men between the ages of 21 and 31.

Wilson's Forecast

This bill has brought consternation even to those who are prepared to grant extraordinary emergency powers to the Government in time of war. In Japan, where it was allegedly used as a model for the Japanese mobilization law, it was dubbed Fascist. Germany also is said to have patterned its defense program on the May bill and to have given it to the generals and majors to run.

Democracy has possessed enough vitality during times of peace to reject these dictatorial programs. In times of war, however, few doubt but what these blueprints would be swiftly enacted into law. And then what of the "road back" to freedom? Would democracy return unharmed?

Even before the World War, Woodrow Wilson foresaw that this would not be the case. Maxwell Anderson quoted President Wilson as saying to Frank Cobb of the New York World:

"It (war) means an attempt to reconstruct a peacetime civilization with war standards. . . . Once lead this people into war and they'll forget there ever was such a thing as tolerance. To fight you must be brutal and ruthless, and the spirit of brutality will enter into every fiber of our national life, infecting Congress, the courts, the policeman on the beat, the man in the street."

He proved to be right. The peace settlement stripped Germany of 15 per cent of its territory, siphoned off 12 per cent of its population, wrested away 75 per cent of its iron supply, buckled its economy with intolerable debts.

President Wilson also was right in reference to America. The "spirit of brutality in every fiber" found expression in persecutions under the Espionage and Sedition laws; witch-hunts flourished as professional patriots dogged men suspected of pro-German sympathies; a Jersey town forbade Fritz Kreisler to appear on the concert platform. Democracy in its tatters of intolerance and hatred careened over the country in a grim opera bouffe of "red baiting" after the war was ended.

Financial Burden

And what of the financial costs, the human distress, the blasted world markets, the unemployed? Suppose democracy were restored after a war, could it flounder back to vigor through such a desert? Yesterday's war cost $190,000,000,000. It is estimated that a similar war would cost $400,000,000,000. Few people interviewed for this series believed the democracies could avert, at least, temporary eclipse in the event of such a calamity.

Almost as threatening to democracy as war itself is the present constant fear of war or the expectation that war must some day be waged. The great democracies of the world have moved rapidly toward strongly centralized governments as this fear grows. Great Britain is particularly illustrative of this fact. Here, more and more centralization is taking place as Britain looks to its £1,500,000,000 rearmament program to place it on a wartime footing. The trend toward centralization finds the London Times in the role of apologist propounding a concept of democracy that would hardly please American conservatives. Said the Times:

"To be free, as nineteenth century thought saw it, was to be released from the shackles of obsolete authority. To be free, as twentieth century thought is beginning to see it, is so to organize that the gains of freedom shall not be precarious but shall be wrought into the very texture of the people's life."

Unity of Command

That word "organize" underlines the fact that preparation for war involves increasing unity of command. Hence the logic of single commanders or military hierachies at the head of the aggressor states, such as Japan, Italy, and Germany. Apprehension has even been expressed that the huge new American naval program will find naval policy leading State Department policy in a semi-dictatorial fashion.

What actually emerges is a vicious circle. Fear of war leads to preparations for war; preparations lead to stronger executives and the curtailment of liberties; this strongly organized or centralized state makes the likelihood of war even greater, because a few men go to war quicker than many men.

The cost of armaments also menaces democracy both politically and economically.

Largely as a result of Britain's armament program the British income tax rate has been jumped from 25 per cent to 27½ per cent. Sir John Simon warned that the peak year for armament expenditures is still ahead and Lord Beaverbrook predicted "no more balanced budgets." The United States, if its two-ocean navy materializes, will spend $5,000,000,000 for naval construction. What this vast sum would mean expended for housing, the relief of tenant farmers, the conservation of soil, the eradication of illiteracy, the production of power, adult education and highways can be readily understood. But instead of strengthening the base of democracy by such internal reforms, this program is likely to weaken democracy, because it imposes economic strains and political tension upon the democratic nations.

Fear of war and the resultant economic nationalism and defense programs create precisely the economic distress and political centralization that vie against the revival of liberal democracy. Hope centers in the growing public consciousness that war, itself, would cause a virtual paralysis of free institutions.

The study upon which this article is based and the conversations with authorities in many fields of government and economics suggest the following as a sensible foreign policy for American democracy:

1. Economic appeasement through the restoration of world trade and world markets, made possible by the reduction of excessive tariffs, cartels, quotas and currency restrictions. While the Hull program for reciprocal trade agreements was unanimously upheld, many authorities expressed the opinion that economic nationalism must be attacked on a broader front than the Hull program permits. They, therefore, urge another world conference, perhaps, to be held in Washington, where the 1922 naval Conference stabilized Far Eastern relations for a decade.

Such a policy would hardly be out of step with popular opinion. It would, moreover, reflect the best in democratic institutions—tolerance, inclusiveness and neighborliness. If the confirmed aggressor states persisted in sticking to autarchy and resisted a freer world system, the democratic alignment would, nevertheless, be strengthened by the restoration of world markets and the consequent relaxation of their own straitjacketed economies.

Neutrality Amendment

2. Amendment of the neutrality law to permit its application solely against an aggressor. It is quite likely that popular sentiment would go this far and this would, therefore, represent a moderately positive program for discouraging aggression, consistent with the national temper.

3. Constant negotiations looking toward universal disarmament.

4. The United States is still too isolationist in all probability to make possible any participation in a program of economic or military sanctions against an aggressor. But Great Britain might help to modify that isolationist sentiment by initiating a genuine collective peace system on the continent. Such precept and example would probably prove vastly more effective than a thousand visiting European lecturers. The old claim that Europe cannot organize its own peace without the United States is being effectively challenged by the famous British economist John Maynard Keynes.

5. A program of education looking toward more active co-operation could be undertaken by the State Department to provide the American people with the understanding of the world's interdependence, the dangers of economic nationalism and the long record of American involvement in world affairs.

Some such program seems to present a fair balance between American isolationist sentiment and the need for world appeasement comprehended so well by the American State Department. Could it be put into effect, there would remain far less excuse for President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull to advance far beyond popular sentiment as they may have done by ignoring the Neutrality Act in the Far Eastern crises. This would be wholesome, in the opinion of many, who feel that foreign policy always has been too remote from democratic control. They point to the fact that probably the staffs of not more than five foreign offices made the decisions that led to the World War, in which 10,000,000 men perished, 20,000,000 were wounded and $190,000,000,000 of wealth was destroyed.

Uniform State Marriage Laws Advised by Federation Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17—Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore yesterday won the most earnestly sought office in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the first vice-presidency, which will lead to the presidency in 1941.

Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., first Vice-President the last three years, was unanimously elected President. She has announced that emphasis in her term will be laid upon human welfare, peace, and the fundamental principles of religion.

Mrs. Whitehurst is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, and a member of the Maryland Board of Agriculture. The last three years, she has been chairman of the Department of Education of the General Federation. The theme of Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson's three-year term as President General has been "education for living," and Mrs. Whitehurst's department has occupied a dominant place in the Federation's program. As Chairman, Mrs. Whitehurst has traveled widely and made many addresses in various parts of the nation. Her campaign for the first vice-presidency has been vigorous, supported by a trainload of delegates arriving on a Maryland special. She defeated Mrs. Walter W. Seymour of Chicago, who has been second Vice-President.

The second vice-presidency was won by Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, Keene, N. H., over two other candidates. In the only other contest for office, Mrs. Horace Bonar Ritchie of Athens, Ga., was elected Recording Secretary. Unopposed candidates were: Mrs. J. L. B. Buck, Richmond, Va., Treasurer; and Mrs. F. F. Bossuot, Havre, Mont.; Mrs. E. H. Heller, Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, Gallion, Ohio, Trustees.

While delegates cast ballots secretly on voting machines, the business of setting Federation policies for the next three years was in progress on the convention floor. A resolution urging the use of an economic boycott against aggressor nations was adopted. The Federation, by resolution, indorsed the Hull reciprocal treaties. A resolution urging uniform marriage and divorce laws throughout the United States was adopted, after being altered to state that uniformity should be achieved by uniform State laws, rather than through constitutional amendment. Another resolution adopted called for maintenance of the National Parks on a large plan, free from commercialization. Other resolutions are before the convention for action today.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

Voted First Vice-President of General Federation of Women's Clubs at Kansas City, Mo.

Speakers yesterday included Mrs. Josiah F. Price of Vancouver, B. C., former President of the Canadian Women's Press Club. Mrs. Price called for a free press as the best safeguard against dictatorship. In the World War, she said, it was demonstrated that propaganda was "a good servant but a bad master."

Work on the Federal Farm Security Administration was described by Milo Perkins, its Assistant Administrator. Loans of more than 160 million to 600,000 farm families had proved "surprisingly sound," he told the club women.

Last night was given over to the Junior Club women, whose department Chairman is Mrs. E. W. Shirk of Redlands, Calif. They presented as speaker, Mrs. Marx Sue Wigley, of Dawson, Ala., who discussed the importance of budgeting time and money in the home.

Labor Board Showdown Near

(Continued from Page 1)

Inland Steel Company, Heinz Company and Douglas Aircraft.

Bound up for practical purposes in the controversy is whether Ford will join the rest of the automobile manufacturers in dealing collectively with the C. I. O., and whether, in the same way, the independent steel companies will join "Big Steel" in dealing with the C. I. O. Union.

It was a happy day for the NLRB. Anxiety lest its cases against Ford and Republic Steel would be thrown out on procedural questions was largely alleviated. The Supreme Court in a number of instances waived procedural matters in order to get to the heart of a controversy in a way that made old timers rub their eyes. Labor Board spokesmen, who have been under a drumfire of editorial attack arising from procedural matters, rubbed their hands. Events would show, they asserted, that newspapers had been just as premature in rendering their "decision" against the Board as were the 58 eminent lawyers of the American Liberty League who unanimously found the Wagner Act "unconstitutional" before the Supreme Court upheld it.

Momentous Day

Listing the Supreme Court cases bearing on the Wagner Act in order, together with related events, it is seen that Monday was a momentous day in the history of the Board:

1. Mackay Radio case—Court held unanimously that workers on strike remain employees of company affected, and hence come under the Wagner Act. Court thereby reverses the Ninth Circuit Court, which set aside a Board order calling for reinstatement of five telegraphers, with back pay. Court's opinion, written by Associate Justice Roberts also held that a report from a trial examiner—a major issue in the Ford and Republic cases—is not essential if "substantial rights" are protected.

2. Supreme Court, next, in an unusual step, commanded Judge Joseph Buffington, Judge J. Warren Davis, and Judge J. Whitaker Thompson of the Third Circuit Court of Apepals at Philadelphia to show cause next Monday why their order preventing the Labor Board from proceeding further in the Republic case should not be vacated. The Government has attempted to bring its procedure in this case into conformity with that laid down by the High Court in the recent Kansas Stockyards Case, involving the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rarely has the Supreme Court adopted such abrupt procedure in conection with a Circuit Court. The matter brings to the open a long fued between the Government and this particular court. Although this has been going on under cover, the conditions are generally known. The Administration feels the Philadelphia Court is manned by conservatives and has done its best to route important cases away from it for years. Justice Buffington, at 82, is about to retire; so, it is understood, is Justice Thompson at 76, while Justice Davis, at 71, is the "youngster." It is significant that all these judges would have been retired under Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization bill.

NLRB JURISDICTION

3 Supreme Court agreed to hear next term the Consolidated Edison Company case of New York, involving NLRB jurisdiction. Board abrogated a company contract with an A. F. of L. affiliate, and ordered opportunity for a C. I. O. affiliate to enroll members. Involved in this case, also, is whether Board has authority over local activities, as well as interstate activities.

4. Court Monday vacated a three-judge Federal Court decision enjoining the International Ladies Garment Workers Union from picketing the Kansas City plants of the Donnelly Garment Company. Here, as in the Mackay case, Court brushed aside a procedural point and held that, although the Union's appeal was improperly brought, the appropriate action was to remand the cause to the District Court. Otherwise the Union would have lost all hope of having the case reviewed later on its merits.

5. In Chicago, meanwhile, a Labor Board attorney acknowledged that the sitdown strike weapon is "foolish and illegal," but nevertheless urged the Federal Circuit Court there to uphold a Board ruling ordering the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago to reinstate 93 employees, members of a C. I. O. affiliate, to bargain collectively, and to disband a company union. The company argues that because the men engaged in a sitdown strike, and have been found guilty by another court, they need not be re-engaged. The Labor Board holds they have been properly punished for the sitdown strike, and that nevertheless the Wagner Act still holds.

Views of Members

6. Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire introduced a resolution calling for the personnel records of the Labor Board, charging that part of the criticism of it might be traced to views and prejudices of members.

7. Charles Fahy, general counsel of the Board, and Mervyn Rathborne, President of the American Communications Association, a C. I. O. Union, issued statements of satisfaction with the Court's decision in the Mackay Case.

For the moment, by all odds most important of the above events, was the Mackay decision. While numerous complaints have been made by employers that men who leave their plants to strike "voluntarily sever all connections," the Court decision was to the contrary. Strikers "retained the status of employees," Mr. Justice Roberts held.

Attorneys for the radio company sought to establish that there was no cause for the strike at San Francisco, on which the issued turned. The strike was declared, their brief contended, because of dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations in New York. No charge of unfair labor practices had been made and hence, they argued, the Labor Board's jurisdiction did not exist. The Supreme Court overruled this theory. "Within the intent of the Act there was an existing labor dispute," the opinion says, "in connection with which the strike was called."

Army Housing Program

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Legislation authorizing a $105,729,831 Army housing program won approval May 12 of the Senate Military Committee.

The money is for facilities at military posts throughout the Country, in Alaska, at Panama, and in Hawaii.

Farley's Action Spotlights 'Deal' In Pennsylvania

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17—A cross-fire unprecedented in the Democratic annals of Pennsylvania is today being directed at the Party's National Chairman, James A. Farley, following his plea to the electorate yesterday to scratch the State organization candidate for Governor, Charles Alvin Jones, and vote for Thomas Kennedy, backed by the rebel forces headed by United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, and John L. Lewis, labor leader.

From the regular slate, Mr. Farley picked Gov. George H. Earle as the best man for United States Senator, thus aiming at harmonizing the two most important factions of the State's Democracy whose struggle for control has made the Party's primary campaign a war without quarter.

Consensus here today was that Mr. Farley, the accuracy of whose vote scouting methods have made political history since 1932, had sufficient information to make him confident of the Kennedy-Earle results he has recommended. It is believed he saw an opportunity, therefore, to turn the Pennsylvania primaries into a New Deal field day that would project the Roosevelt and new era lineup as a paramount issue that could not escape the notice of politicians everywhere, and certainly not by members of the Congress.

Action Anticipated

This action by Mr. Farley was anticipated last Saturday, when it was known that in spite of his determination to keep out of the Pennsylvania family row, the complications there were being eyed with grave concern in both Administration and Democratic National Committee quarters. His judgment of the rival candidatures ever since the slates were drawn two months ago had favored a Kennedy-Earle team. Meanwhile he was under increasing pressure from the Guffey forces to cause the State organization to withdraw Mr. Jones.

Men in high places in both Democratic and Republican circles in the State see a two-fold purpose in Mr. Farley's efforts to nominate a candidate from each of the two chief factions and in making his choice so definitively in the New Deal category. First was the view that in this way peace could be restored in the Party; second, that a victory for the ticket he sponsored would buttress his already powerful position in Keystone State politics.

The effect of this would unquestionably be felt strikingly, it was held, in the picking of the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Democratic National Convention and lining it up for the Presidential candidate backed by the Farley-New Deal forces, just as control of the California delegation in Chicago landed the nomination for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and in the Republican convention in San Francisco control of the Pennsylvania delegation by the late William S. Vare, Philadelphia boss, delivered it to Mr. Hoover.

Reaction From Each Side

Stinging comment on Mr. Farley's intervention was immediately coming from both sides of the party fence, with Governor Earle and S. Davis Wilson, Mayor of Philadelphia, who is contesting with the Governor for the Senate nomination, bitterly attacking the National Chairman.

Mr. Earle deplored the Farley entry into the scene, calling it outside the functions of the National Chairman. He repeated his strictures against the Committee for Industrial Organization backing of Mr. Kennedy for Governor, declaring that "Mr. Farley to the contrary," the Democrats would not turn the party over to Mr. Lewis.

Mayor Wilson, whose political escutcheon is decidedly hybrid, charged Mr. Farley with "double-crossing."

In this connection, note was taken of the careful discrimination Mr. Farley showed in handing his accolade to the Earle-Kennedy combination. It rewards one of the New Deal stalwarts in Congress, Senator Guffey; a Governor who has made his Administration a "Little" New Deal; and is even for Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, and a labor group which did yeoman service under the Roosevelt standard in 1936, but has been showing some rather alarming aloofness in recent months.

Nomination of an Earle-Kennedy ticket would not only mean a victory for the New Deal, but it would strengthen appreciably the Committee for Industrial Organization movement throughout the nation and give it strong political authority.

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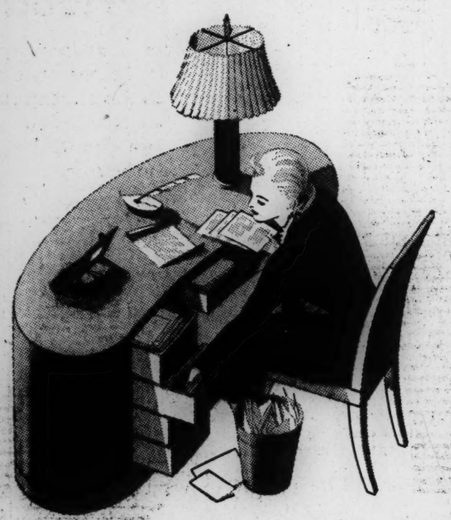

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Air Propaganda Held Unwise As U. S. Station Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17 — Nazi and Fascist radio propaganda in Latin America has "loudly backfired," asserted a spokesman for the National Association of Broadcasters, composed of 434 licensees of radio broadcasting stations, before the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday.

"Instead of making serious inroads," declared Mark Ethridge, President of the National Association, "these propaganda efforts have only served to make new enemies, particularly for the Berlin Government."

Mr. Ethridge's statement immediately followed an appeal by Representative Emmanuel Celler (D) of New York, for his bill establishing a Government-owned and run short-wave broadcasting station powerful enough to put the views of the United States before Central and South America. In military terms he described the "war" on the radio now going on from Germany, Italy, and Japan, with Latin America as its battleground, in which he asserted "they are fighting for mental and spiritual mastery of many hundred millions of people." It is a warfare, he indicated, where Germany now rules the waves.

Greater interest attached to the reply of the private broadcasters, not because their arguments were any stronger, but because it is about the first time that their argument has been presented at all.

While Mr. Celler's comments were a summary and repetition of the increasing recent charges of propaganda success, Mr. Ethbridge put on record a counter-argument, that instead of aiding Berlin and Rome, the very thoroughness of the propaganda has defeated its objective. He described the difficulties of the Administration entering the field of official broadcasting, and urged that if a counterattack were made over the ether waves it should be done by private companies. But more specifically he minimized the effect which the dictator-bred programs are having. "Recent developments in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile," he said, "demonstrate the futility of the efforts of foreign governments to extend their influence into these republics." Basing his assertions on "newspaper dispatches," he claimed that the propaganda efforts had made enemies, not friends.

"The Latin Americans are a proud people. They deeply resent any attempt to impinge upon their territorial or political sovereignty. Students of Latin-American affairs report that the net result of foreign propaganda efforts has been to intensify nationalist attitudes and set the Latin countries firmly against European ideological penetration. As a matter of international policy, it would seem to be grave error for this Nation to create opportunity for the resentment that would seem certain to follow any effort of the United States officially to encounter political propaganda preached by the spokesmen of other nations whose system of government is repugnant to us.

"As a matter of fact, it will be surprising if measures are not devised by the various Latin American nations to take steps themselves to counteract what is termed 'pernicious propaganda' emanating from foreign short-wave broadcast transmitters."

In some detail Mr. Ethridge amplified this argument. German exports to Latin America, despite its broadcasting, increased only 24 per cent in 1937 compared to 46 per cent by the U. S. without broadcasting, he said. Italian exports increased only 2.9 per cent.

The Argentine, he said, is now investigating all schools run by foreigners. Brazil has closed all schools where Nazi doctrines were taught. The Nazis were mistaken when they supposed President Vargas was a "Fascist," he asserted. Again—"representative Chilean newspapers have emphasized their solidarity with Brazil and Argentina in resisting the penetration of foreign political philosophies."

Turning to the possible procedure of the U. S. in these circumstances, Mr. Ethridge declared:

"In a world where individual liberty is being stifled, our own democracy can best serve the cause of freedom by refraining from borrowing the technique of absolutism in a futile attempt to influence the thinking of others.

The witness pointed out that Government propaganda, at best of times is "subject to a very natural suspicion." He stressed the difficulties and costs that might arise if the Government ran its own program of culture and entertainment for Latin America. Then, after pointing out that private companies are now actually sending good-will programs to Latin America, he turned to the potential Latin-American radio audience affected either by the programs from the Americas, or from Berlin and Rome.

He estimated that there are only about 2,000,000 radio sets in all South America at present—about the number in the State of Pennsylvania. Of these, however, only about 10 per cent are equipped to receive international short-wave programs—about the size of the audience "in the states of Maine and Vermont."

The United States should not borrow the technique of the dictator in the battle of the airwaves, he concluded.

Prior to the Ethridge testimony, Representative Celler presented the view of what is undoubtedly a considerable number of Congressmen that the broadcast war is too big a matter for private companies to handle. The implication of his argument was that the U. S. must be armed in the ether, just as it is at sea, and that a privately-run Navy is unthinkable. He referred scornfully to recent private U. S. programs which he said were sent to Latin America, citing as an example an item, in English, on "Sunday driving in New York." Berlin programs, he said, are sent out 10 hours a day, in the language of the country and like Italian programs, minimize democracy directly or obliquely.

Bossy Looks Forward to the Fair

Dorothy Dobson of Malta, Queens, Lends a Hand
As One of Five Girls Chosen to Name Five Calves at Ground-Breaking Exercises for the Borden Exhibit at the World's Fair, The Dairy World of Tomorrow

Slum Clearance On Big Scale To Start in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Slum clearance on a major scale loomed here today as municipal officials studied bids for the razing of tenements in the Red Hook district of Brooklyn and laid plans for the condemnation of a large site at Long Island City, Queens. On both sites huge low-rental projects are to be erected with the aid of Federal funds.

Demolition of buildings at Red Hook, one of America's most notorious slum areas, is expected to begin before the end of the week following efforts by municipal officials to move present tenants to other living quarters while construction is in progress. Work on new buildings should be under way within two months, it was said, but preliminary operations at the Long Island City, or Queensbridge, project are far less advanced.

With the signing of a contract Saturday between the United States Housing Authority and the New York City Housing Authority, preliminary financial arrangements for the Red Hook and Queensbridge projects were completed. The agreement provides that in lieu of taxes, the Federal Government should pay an annual service charge to the municipality of $65,413.76.

Disbursements of nearly $30,000,000 have been authorized in connection with the enormous building program to settle 5,748 families on the two sites. Plans for the structures provide 10,665 rooms divided into 2,586 apartments, with a room rental of $5.15 a month.

The total cost of the dwellings is estimated at $33,330,000, of which $3,667,000 is to be provided by a local bond issue.

Thirty-two acres are embraced in the Red Hook area and 54 acres at Queensbridge. In the case of the former, the razing of 160 structures will be required, but the Queensbridge site is 92 per cent vacant and thus will demand a minimum of demolition.

Inauguration of large-scale construction in public housing is seen to promise a substantial increase in building operations and employment at a time when the Works Progress Administration is stepping up its relief program with the assistance of municipal funds.

Last year New York City contributed scarcely anything to the WPA efforts here, but within the first five months of 1938 more than $20,000,000 has been expended to aid the Federal Government's program. Total assistance by the municipality during the year is expected to reach $39,500,000, permitting the Federal relief agency to increase its personnel and enter the field of heavier and more permanent construction.

Australia Seeks Curb On Free Air Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Discussion has been evoked by a responsible Sydney newspaper's disclosure that pilots flying mail airplanes on the inter-capital routes are concerned at the activities of foreigners in taking photographs of positions which might be strategically important to an invader.

Herbert Thorby, the Minister for Defense, said he knew that photographs had been taken, and the situation was being closely watched and investigated. An official pointed out, however, that since last year's referendum deprived the Federal Government of control over intra-state aviation, the defense authorities could not prevent airplanes piloted by foreigners or even British subjects from flying over defense areas.

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Britain in Line With France On Land Control for Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 17—News that despite the marked frigidity of Premier Mussolini's Genoa speech, France and Italy are resuming talks for a rapprochement coincides with a significant change in the British attitude, bringing ths country into line with France instead of Italy on the subject of resuming land control on Spanish frontiers.

The latest plan is to resume control 15 days after the Investigating Commissions reach Spain to arrange for the withdrawal of foreigners and to leave the control in operation for one month. This is more or less in line with the original British plan. Later to suit Italy the British proposed that land control should be restored immediately after the Commissions reached Spain.

France and Britain are now busy working out a basis for withdrawing foreigners by categories and hope to lay it before the International Non-Intervention Committee next week. Hitherto Italy has opposed the category system.

Change Made in Procedure

No one here really expects—particularly after the Genoa speech—that the Italians will leave Spain until the civil war is over. But the Non-Intervention Committee still functions and the new Anglo-French activity marks a change from the procedure followed since the Rome agreement, namely for the British and Italians to draft plans and then put them before the French.

Thus resumption of close Anglo-French collaboration on the subject of Spain is regarded here as marking an end for the time being of the British diplomatic offensive to persuade Signor Mussolini let the Spaniards settle their quarrel.

The Duce always took it for granted that when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain agreed to negotiate, he tacitly accepted the Italian thesis that Gen. Francisco Franco was to be allowed to win.

The British Government, however, while admitting the probability that Signor Mussolini was not to be deterred from his determination to secure a totalitarian victory in Spain, has always hoped against hope that the Duce could be wheedled out of the Iberian Peninsula before the issue was finally decided. Now it is fairly generally recognized here that the only way to get him out before the end of the war—and many still think he won't even then—is to make it too costly for him to remain.

Munitions Crossing Frontier

The British have never been prepared to adopt this method. As to the French, the Duce's remark at Genoa about the two countries being on "opposite sides of barricades" indicates that he suspects that they are otherwise minded. At any rate, there is reason to believe that munitions have been going across the frontier in fairly large quantities lately.

Thus the resumption of the Italo-French talks takes place under a serious cloud. It is learned that the Duce has categorically refused to give the French the assurances he has already given Britain of his intention to withdraw from Spain when the civil war is over. This has caused disappointment at Whitehall, though there are no signs of any important change of British policy as a result.

Nevertheless, it is already clear that the Anglo-Italian agreement has failed to split the Rome-Berlin axis. Unless therefore the Italo-French talks take a turn for the better the British Government may have to face another glacial period in relations with Italy.

France Orders 100 Planes

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced yesterday that 100 airplanes had been ordered from American manufacturers to fill a gap left by the failure of French industry to meet the Ministry's urgent orders.

Göring Turns Earth For Electric Plant

ZELL-AM-SEE, Germany, May 17 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, continuing a tour to inaugurate various industrial projects in Austrian Germany, today turned the first spadeful of earth for a gigantic hydroelectric power plant near the Village of Kaprun.

When completed, the plant is expected to be capable of supplying half of Germany with electric power.

It had been announced that Herr Göring, head of Germany's four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency, would make an important statement on the Jewish problem in a radio address in connection with the cedemony. The broadcast, for some unexplained reason, was called off.

Underground Crash

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Seven fatalities and scores of injuries occurred today in a rear-end crash between two crowded subway trains in the underground tunnel under Victoria Embankment. The wreck was the most severe in the history of London's "underground."

Germany Denies American Charge Of Discrimination

BERLIN, May 17 (AP)—The German News Bureau has issued a Foreign Office statement denying a United States allegation of discrimination against American Jews by new National Socialist property registration rules.

The Foreign Office dismissed as "completely unfounded" suggestions of discrimination advanced by United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson in a note of protest, May 9.

The communique said the American protest was "directed against application to American citizens of the decree for reporting Jewish property."

Violation Denied

"The claim," it said, "was made that Germany violated the German-American Friendship, Trade and Consular Treaty of Dec. 18, 1923, by this decree:

"This reproach is completely unfounded.

"The article in the German-American Treaty bearing on this matter provides, among other mutual assurances between Germany and America, that nationals of either country are, in principle, to be based on an equal footing with nationals of the other as regards the carrying on of trade and commerce.

Inferior Footing

"Foreign Jews, however, are not placed on an inferior footing with German Jews by regulations of the decree.

"The position taken in the American note, namely, that the German-American Treaty does not permit differentiation between individual groups of nationals of the other party to the agreement on grounds of race, finds no support in the wording of the treaty.

"This American attitude would, in the last analysis, lead to the queer result that it would not be permissible to make any differentiation whatsoever in the treatment of nationals of the other party to the agreement concerning sex, age, technical education or professional suitability."

Livestock Show Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Officials of the Ogden Livestock Show, one of the largest of its kind in the western states, are considering plans to expand the junior division of the exhibition to build up displays by members of 4-H Clubs and Future Farmer chapters in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada.

The proposed plan has been submitted to county agents and Future Farmer leaders through these five states. If they approve it, as they are expected to do, there will be a regrouping of beef animals entered by junior exhibitors at the 1939 show next January. Ray H. Wood, general manager of the junior division, has had a leading part in this suggestion.

Cows to Shine in Glass Case At World's Fair in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Every detail in the operation of an ultra-modern dairy, from the feeding, cleansing, and milking of a herd of 200 cows three times a day to the pasteurizing, irradiation, chilling, bottling and delivery of milk, is to be carried out in a $500,000 exhibit and building planned by the Borden Company at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

Occupying a plot of nearly two acres on the central mall, opposite a gigantic commemorative statue of George Washington, the Borden Building is being constructed under the supervision of Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, architects.

Featuring the exhibit is a domed pavilion 50 feet high containing a revolving platform, or rotolactor, upon which the cows are washed and mechanically milked. In addition, there are parallel barns 220 feet long and 36 feet wide, each stabling 100 cows. At the far end of the barn are spaces for the showing and exercising of prize cattle.

Ten cows at a time are to be washed, milked, and then returned to their stalls. This routine will be maintained 24 hours a day for the duration of the Fair, officials of the Company said, at least five of the major dairy breeds will be represented.

Although the animals may be seen from the outside, there will be no contact with visitors, for operations are to be conducted behind glass walls. During the milking process, the cows will be within a closed chamber. The Borden Company estimates that from 80,000 to 100,000 will view the exhibit daily.

An hour after it has been taken from the cows, milk will be available for consumption at a milk bar on the premises or in a nearby restaurant.

Seen from a distance, the Borden Building will be a long, low structure with walls mainly of glass and with a horizontal roof, above which will rise the cylindrical dome of the rotolactor chamber. The walls are to be white, the underside of the projecting façade roof blue with accentuations in red and gold, and dome bright with gold. At one side of the semi-circular entrance, two pylons in blue, set closely side by side and embellished at intervals with free-sculptured cattle denoting the major breeds, are to rise to a height of 75 feet.

Consul's Wife Mentioned For Russian Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Mrs. Charles C. Broy of Virginia, wife of the United States Consul at Brussels, Belgium, is one of three or four candidates whose names have been submitted to President Roosevelt for the post of Ambassador to Russia.

Although she was not referring to Mrs. Broy directly, Mrs. Roosevelt told press women this morning that she sees "no reason why a woman should not be Ambassador granted a certain leeway is allowed for the specific condition of the country to which she is to be sent."

If Mrs. Broy gets the Moscow post, she will be the first feminine American Ambassador to any country. Two women have held ministerial posts. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde was formerly Minister to Denmark. The present Minister to Norway is Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, now on leave in this country.

Mrs. Broy, as Miss Cecil Norton, was active in educational and community center circles in Washington, before she married Representative Thomas U. Sisson of Mississippi in 1923. After her first husband passed on, she married Mr. Broy. She is the mother of three children, all students in the American School in Brussels.

She speaks French, German and Russian, but her travels have never taken her to Russia.

Sesquicentennial Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 350,000 stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of South Carolina's ratification of the United States Constitution have been put on sale throughout the State, Ben E. Adams, chairman of the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission for South Carolina, has announced.

The border depicts the seal of the State, Palmetto tree, year of ratification and present year. On the face of the stamp are the signatures of Ben Adams, Mrs. C. Y. Reamer, Treasurer of the Sesquicentennial Commission, and C. B. Kendrick, Secretary.

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Soviet Grain Yield in 1936 Below That of Czarist Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Official figures for the 1936 Soviet cereal grain harvests, revealed indirectly and perhaps inadvertently 18 months late by the new Commissar of Agriculture, R. I. Eiche, in a public speech, have astonished even the most pessimistic independent observers of Soviet events. The Commissar revealed that the grain yield in 1936 amounted to only 65,000,000 metric tons, as compared with estimates—(published at the time)—of 90,000,000 tons.

The catastrophic nature of this yield is revealed by comparing it with the yield for 1913, rated as an average year in Czarist Russia. In 1913, the yield, over the territory now occupied by Soviet Russia, was 78,000,000 metric tons. And the population in 1913 was 138,000,000 persons, as compared with 170,000,000 today, according to the most recent official estimates.

In these figures, one may find an explanation for the tremendous shake-up which has occurred among Soviet agricultural officialdom during the past 18 months. During this period, the Soviet press has reported dozens of executions and thousands of arrests among state agricultural officials.

Manner Revealed

The manner in which the 1936 harvest yield was finally revealed is characteristic. The figures were not announced until April, 1938, when the Commissar of Agriculture made a speech praising the achievements of Soviet agriculture for the past five years. In the course of this speech he said: "The total harvest of grain crops in the collective farms for 1937, according to preliminary data, exceeded 6,000,000,000 poods (approximately 98,000,000 tons), being approximately 2,000,000,000 poods larger than in 1936."

So here were the 1936 figures, revealed for the first time in 1938.

They showed that the population must have been very close to the subsistence level in 1936, as the Soviet Government—in circumstances then existing—certainly would not reduce its allocation of grain for military reserves because of a nation-wide shortage.

In an address to collective peasants in 1935, Joseph Stalin said that he considered a minimum satisfactory yield for cereal grains to be 114,000,000 tons. For months thereafter the Soviet press declared that this figure would be achieved in 1936. Even well along in the summer of 1936, after most of the harvest had been gathered, the Soviet press insisted that the harvest had established a record, in spite of unfavorable weather.

Wholesale Arrests

Shortly afterward, however, wholesale arrests were reported among collective farm and machine-tractor station officials. All through the winter the Soviet press described conspiracies—allegedly led by Communist opposition leaders—to "wreck socialist agriculture." The number of petty officials shot or imprisoned ran into hundreds. The federal Commissar of Agriculture, who had previously been regarded as one of the most efficient of Soviet leaders, was executed after confessing conspiracy against the Government in the 1938 mass trial. The highest agricultural officials in several minority Soviet republics were also shot.

Russia's leaders had led the people to believe that the 1936 harvest would be record-breaking, regardless of weather conditions. As is now admitted, the harvest not only failed to break any records, but also fell far below per capita yields under the Czars. Under such circumstances, the present Soviet regime invariably seeks scapegoats; hundreds of the state bureaucracy who operate the collective farm system paid with their lives or their freedom to propitiate the wrath of that Soviet Moloch, the "masses." It is not easy even to guess whether any of those held responsible for this failure were actually conspirators against the regime.

The officials who replaced those who "disappeared" during the winter of 1937 were luckier than their predecessors. The weather in 1937 was much more favorable than that in 1936. And thousands of tractors, combine-harvesters and motor trucks had replaced those ruined by overwork and ignorant use. The yield, while still well below that of Stalin's "satisfactory minimum," was 50 per cent greater than in 1936. The need for new scapegoats was therefore not so imperative.

Alleged Smugglers Of Planes Caught

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Disclosure of an alleged plot for "smuggling" planes across the Mexican border from Texas, destined for eventual shipment to Government forces in Spain, was made on May 14 in Federal Court.

Assistant United States Attorney, John K. Carroll said more than a dozen licensed American pilots were being held in Houston, Texas, pending a hearing on June 5, in connection with the scheme.

The disclosure of a Federal investigation came at the arraignment of Cloyd Peart Clevenger, a licensed pilot, on charges of violating President Roosevelt's Proclamation of April 13, 1936, establishing an arms embargo.

Attorney Carroll said Clevenger was wanted as a fugitive from the Southern District of Texas, where he faces trial with other pilots.

United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter, freed Clevenger in $2,000 bail, and set a hearing for May 25. Clevenger is contesting removal.

The defendant was specifically charged with having exported on Sept. 19, 1937, two airplanes from Texas to Palomas, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Prosecutor Carroll said the type of planes involved were commercial ships easily convertible into fighting and scouting planes. He intimated that the Government was proceeding on the theory that the planes were destined for Spain.

Would Expand Security

READING, Pa., May 17 (AP)—The Reading Conference of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania proposed May 12 that the Federal Government make clergymen, and others employed by churches, eligible for Social Security benefits.

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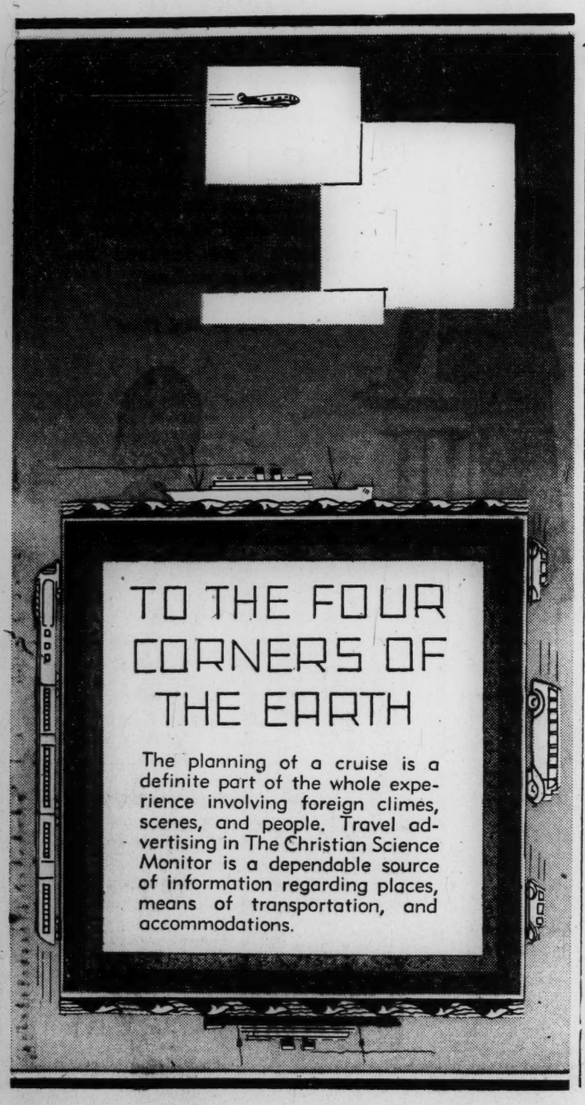
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The Camera Views the News

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Bequeathed to Phillips Andover Academy

Woodley, the historic estate in Washington, D. C., occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson since 1929, has been deeded by them to the famous school at Andover, Mass. The 18-acre estate was used as a summer White House by Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Buchanan, and Cleveland. It was erected in 1800 by Judge Philip Barton Key, uncle of Francis Scott Key, composer of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Building Houses In U. S. on Mass Scale Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—If it is to make a solid approach toward solving the housing problem, America should forsake the traditional practice of "peddling" houses and enter upon large-scale building of homes, according to a suggestion by Sir Harold Bellman, Managing Director of the Abbey Road Building Society of London. Sir Harold has just made a three weeks' tour of this country under the auspices of the United States Building and Loan League.

"I wonder why the American genius for building has not been applied in the small house field," he told a joint meeting of the Citizens' Housing Council, the New York Building Congress, and the Merchants' Association of New York at the Commodore Hotel yesterday.

A contracting organization in England would construct 2,000 or 3,000 houses a year, while an American builder was erecting only 20 or 30, he added.

It was impossible for economies in construction to be achieved on such a small volume of work, he said, and urged that Americans undertake housing on the scale to which they were accustomed to measure other forms of material achievement.

"Closer union of all the interests involved in building should aid American housing programs to achieve a balance of accomplishment, and once this is done, I cannot see why the rehousing program which we have undertaken in Great Britain since the World War could not be duplicated or perhaps exceeded here," he continued.

Observing that labor costs in the United States were two and one-half to three times comparable wages in England, Sir Harold proposed that if labor could be assured more regular earnings, the high hourly rate of payment might be lowered. In England, he said, construction workers were fairly certain of employment throughout the year, even during bad weather. The larger size of construction operations helped to assure continuity of work, he held.

"The absence of any effective method of town planning is one of the most striking features of the American scene," the London builder, credited with having been highly influential in administering the British housing program, told an audience of several hundred persons attending the meeting.

Sir Harold is to leave here tomorrow for England.

Federal 'Plums' Nearing Harvest

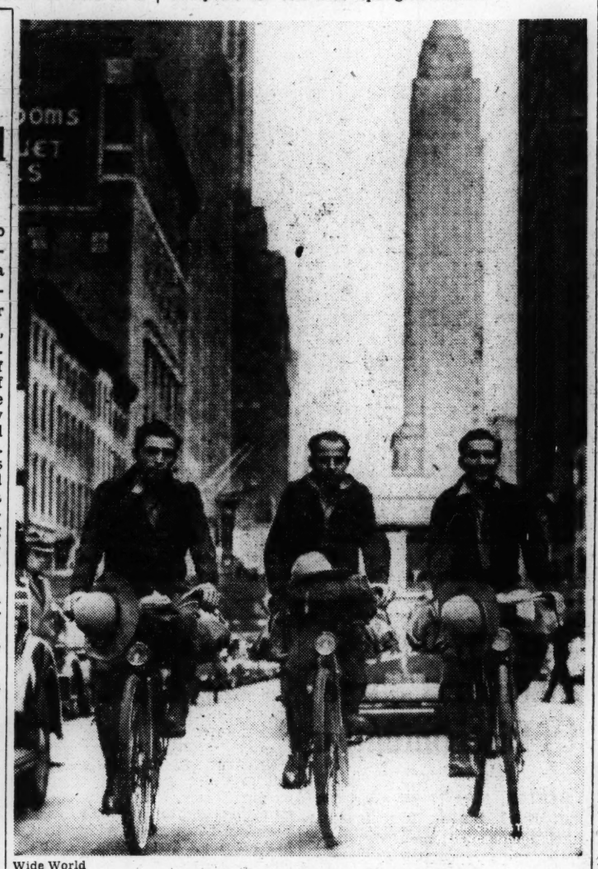
WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Seventeen major positions in the government, paying from $9,000 to $17,500 a year, either are open now or soon will become vacant.

President Roosevelt is expected to fill some of them quickly, but others, like the office of Comptroller General, may continue officially vacant for months. The Comptroller General's post, paying $15,000 a year, has not been filled since J. F. McCarl completed his term in 1936. R. N. Elliott is Acting Comptroller.

Some observers expected an appointment for the 15-year term after the House shelved the Government reorganization bill, which would have abolished the office. Others believe the president may defer it still longer in the hope the bill will be revived.

In the Diplomatic Service, President Roosevelt must choose an Ambassador to Russia, paying $17,500 a year, and Ministers to Canada and Persia, each paying $10,000. The Moscow post became vacant last week when Ambassador Joseph E. Davies was confirmed by the Senate for a similar position in Belgium.

In the Treasury Department, the President soon may appoint a successor to J. F. T. O'Connor, who resigned the $15,000 a year job of Comptroller of the Currency to enter the gubernatorial race in California. He also may choose a Director of the Budget, a post now filled in an acting capacity by Daniel W. Bell.



Wide World

Touring the World on Bicycles

These three Parsees, who set out from Bombay in 1933, had completed 37,000 miles when they pedaled down the streets of New York City. They covered an additional 13,000 miles by train and steamship. They are returning by way of New England, Canada, China, Japan, and Australia.

Wide World

A Diplomatic Walk in London

Viscount Swinton (left) and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain talk it over in St. James's Park. Viscount Swinton's resignation from his British Cabinet post of Secretary of State for Air came as a result of charges that Britain's huge warplane production was lagging.

Wheeler Sees Peril Of Dictator in U. S.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17 (AP)—Lack of interest in politics by citizens was under attack here by U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana as the forerunner in the United States of the "thing that happened in Germany and Russia."

Out of the concentrated populations of the great cities of America, he told the New Jersey Laundry Owners' Association, "are coming the men who want to destroy this country."

Larger cities "are reeking with graft," he declared, and cited Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago as examples.

"How much longer?" he asked, would this country last if members of Congress and the State Legislatures continue to "vote the way they are told by political bosses."

Clem D. Johnston of Roanoke, Va., Vice-President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, asserted businessmen were already "well down the road toward regimentation of the individual."

Pacific Ports Win Trade In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Pacific Northwest trade with South America is increasingly benefited by reciprocal trade agreements made between the United States and South American countries in 1936, according to B. R. Anderson, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Similar reports come from all steamship lines and agencies doing business with South America. One of the larger carrier companies reports an increase in general cargo from 16,000 tons in 1935 to 30,000 in 1937.

Gains are made, Mr. Anderson reports not only in those countries having made actual trade agreements, but throughout the southern continent. Because of the multilateral nature of these agreements, there has been a lowering of tariffs and general loosening of exchange restrictions.

Circuit Cruises Increasing

This impetus to trade is noticeable all along the waterfront. Carriers from South America, laying down nitrates and ores, and picking up lumber, wheat and flour, and making the circuit of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and New Westminster are of increasing frequency. This trade, one local publication comments, may be taken as largely compensating for the loss of foreign trade due to war conditions in the Orient.

South American trade is considered particularly fortunate for north Pacific ports. Here the largest outbound cargo is lumber, a bulky commodity which presents the problem of finding return cargoes rather than returning the carriers in ballast. This problem is met in South American return cargoes which are mostly bulky raw materials.

Large Shipments of Ore

Another advantage of this trade is that it provides materials which can be manufactured, the Pacific Northwest having the hydroelectric power and needing raw products for manufacturing. A big item from South America is ore, much of it from Bolivia. Copper, silver, lead, and other ores are brought north to the Tacoma Smelter. This smelter, the largest on the entire Pacific Coast, provided originally to care for Alaskan ores, now processes the great bulk of ores on the West Coast.

Laboratories and a technical staff enable this great smelter to care for less known ores, some of which are shipped from South American mining centers. Ores, especially copper, smelted and made into bars, provide one of the important outbound items in Tacoma's shipping, many of them sent to Germany, Italy, England, Japan and back to South America.

Nitrates from Chile, and animal fertilizers, by-product of the beef industry of Argentina, are shipped into this region in quantities where they are manufactured into use for its fruit orchards and berry farms.

Moon Fixes Holidays in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The annual list of public holidays in India issued by the Government has been late this year in appearing consequent upon delay in the settling of the Moslem almanac.

Moslem festivals and holidays are not fixed. They are dependent on the moon, and have been for 1357 years. The Moslem year is about 10 days shorter than the Christian year, and the beginning of it consequently changes from season to season. This year it began on March 3. Three years hence it will start about Feb. 3, and 21 years hence it will begin in the first week of August.

The Moslem New Year day is fixed after seeing the moon on the last day of the Moslem month Zil Hijja. If the moon is visible on the twenty-ninth day of the month the following day is the New Year's day. If the moon is not sighted the month Zil Hijja is extended by one day. Disputes sometimes arise as to whether the moon is visible on the twenty-ninth day of the month. The only person entitled to decide is the local "khasi" or priest, who bases his decision on the testimony of any two pious Moslems, the decision being made known by the beat of drum. Thus it is sometimes possible for a festival to be celebrated on different dates in different places.

Taylor a Roving Ambassador?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—Diplomatic quarters are extremely curious to know whether President Roosevelt is expanding that unique American institution of "roving Ambassador."

Myron C. Taylor, Former Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, has been appointed American delegate on the International Committee for Refugees. He has received the rank of Ambassador while acting in this capacity. Further, he will have as his assistant Robert Pell, State Department officer, who has for years been closely associated with Norman H. Davis, America's first roving Ambassador.

If President Roosevelt wanted to groom Mr. Taylor for "roving" uses his first logical step would be to assign Mr. Pell to him as his assistant, for Mr. Pell is thoroughly familiar with the methods, manners and functions of roving diplomacy. He accompanied Mr. Davis to the 1935-36 Naval Conference in London. He was chosen to accompany Mr. Davis again in 1937 on the so-called "sugar" conference trip which was in fact an expedition to sound out the readiness of Europe for revival of the World Economic Conference. And again last winter he went with Mr. Davis to Brussels for the Nine-Power Conference on the Far Eastern situation.

Mr. Davis is still, potentially, a roving Ambassador. Although now Chairman of the American Red Cross, a position which is absorbing most of his time, he retains his diplomatic rank and status. When he goes abroad on Red Cross matters he will still be in a position to confer with foreign diplomats in his capacity as a special and confidential representative of the President of the United States.

But with Mr. Davis occupied with the Red Cross, the President had to pick a new man for the refugee work, a job which would undoubtedly have gone to Mr. Davis had he still been free to handle it. It is one of the things which requires a delegate of ambassadorial rank, but is incompatible with the routine duties of an ambassador assigned to a specific post. Therefore the President looked about for a new addition to his irregular diplomatic service and found Mr. Taylor with leisure and eminently qualified for the work.

The guess here is that if Mr. Taylor shows any aptitude for diplomatic life in the Refugee Committee work he may from time to time be called upon again for similar special jobs and thus become America's second roving Ambassador.

Reich Appropriates Viennese Insignia

BERLIN, May 17 (AP)—A Government spokesman stated that Vienna's coronation insignia of Germanic emperors, dating back to the eleventh century, had been declared the property of the greater German Reich following the March 13 Austro-German Anschluss.

The insignia included a scepter, an imperial crown, a sword of gold or gilded silver, a sword belt heavily set with jewels, a pair of sandals, a purple robe with gold embroidery, an alba, or white robe, gloves, and a jeweled cape.

Edward T. Stotesbury

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (AP)—Edward T. Stotesbury, who passed on today, was an international banker, philanthropist and lover of art and horses. Mr. Stotesbury gave up a job in his father's sugar refinery for a $16-a-month clerkship with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia banking house, when he was 17. Sixteen years later he was admitted to partnership in the firm. He became its head and remained active in its affairs.

His financial ability paved the way for his partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co., and the international banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co., London.

Mr. Stotesbury gave large sums to charities, many of them anonymous, and once assumed the indebtedness of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. He assembled one of the largest private collections of art in Philadelphia, and stocked his farm with thoroughbred horses.

Active in politics many years, he was treasurer of the Republican National Committee in the Theodore Roosevelt campaign in 1904 and the Taft campaign in 1908.

Marquand Sets 'Write Well' As Goal for Young Authors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If George Horace Lorimer had been present the night the Pulitzer Prize was given to John Marquand for his "Late George Apley," Mr. Lorimer would have smiled quietly and said, "That's fine." Because Mr. Marquand is what Will Rogers would describe as "One of Mr. Lorimer's pet boys."

In the summer of 1930, Mr. Marquand said to this correspondent, "There never was a time when young writers with ability could get such rewards for a reasonable amount of work. Both money and the reward there is in seeing yourself in print. There are all sorts of things to do.

"There's biography: that used to be the old hack work of Grub Street, come back now into a popularity no one ever foresaw for it. There is that polite form of deceit known as 'ghosting,' the writing of books for others to sign, which is held to be respectable largely because, though few people are fooled by it, it does get books about important subjects more competently produced than they would be, if they were left to people who have the ideas but no facility for expressing them.

"Fiction, of course, means hard work. What partly makes fiction hard work is that the writer must not dare to leave one single, solitary thing to the reader's imagination."

No Idea of Future

Yet when he said all this, Mr. Marquand could not have had the remotest idea that a shade less than eight years hence would find his "young writer's reward" inclusive of the Pulitzer Prize for a novel.

The night they gave him the prize he said, with a kind of New England honesty that, in common with many other persons, he had not always agreed with the decision of the judges that award Pulitzer Prizes.

"But this evening," he continued, "I am happy to say I find myself more nearly in agreement with them than usual."

It had no edge of conceit, and it made people in the audience at the notification dinner laugh to hear a prize winner put his natural satisfactions just that way.

Mr. Marquand is a good example of the "What man has done, man may do" philosophy which is—especially at the commencement season—always being trotted out and thrust under the noses of young persons with their way to make in the world.

Started as Reporter

Mr. Marquand left Harvard in 1915. His home was in Newburyport, Mass., called, with a feudal sound, Curzon's Mill. For two years after 1915, Mr. Marquand traveled diligently between Curzon's Mill and the city room of the Boston Transcript, where he was employed as a reporter. He also did a little service with the Mexican Border forces.

About 1920, it occurred to him to become a fiction writer. Whereupon he took a surprisingly incommodious room on Beacon Hill in Boston, furnished it with a battered typewriter and went to work.

He wrote and he wrote and he wrote. During the war he had served in the Meuse-Argonne sector and at St. Mihiel, and he had stories in his system which he wanted to get out of his system and on paper. During the years he was learning to write short stories he wrote advertising copy and features for a New York Sunday newspaper—to keep the landlord in a good humor.

The things he says about short stories apply to books like "The Late George Appley," and vice versa. "A short story has interest or it hasn't. It is not certain where the interest will be, whether in the characters or in one character. It may be in the subject matter or in the setting.

Must Be Interesting

"It may be in no single aspect of the lot, but very likely in the chemistry of them all. The ingredients may not be able to stand alone at all. But the way all the given factors of a story unfold in relation to the situation in which they are met is invariably interesting—or the story is no good. If this is a formula, then I guess a formula is a good thing for a writer to cultivate."

Mr. Marquand soon got all the nonsense out of his system about "commercial fiction."

"I realize," he said, "how involuntarily most young writers, filled with idealism toward essaying a great art, curl up at the prospect of having, in order to be 'successful,' to write stuff that can be labeled 'commercial fiction.' But as a term, what does it mean? It means a well-chosen and, if possible, imaginative use of certain fundamental tools. It can mean an unlimited degree of artistry. For even 'commercial fiction' requires good writing.

"The loftiest ambition of any writer can only be that he shall be allowed to write well, and gain an appreciative audience thereby. 'Commercial writing' doesn't compromise with good writing. Indeed, it demands it. The better the writing the quicker the sale. Nothing terrible about that. Most of the grief that comes to young writers who think they can't write 'what's in them,' but must write 'what the public wants' is sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Because if what's in 'em is interesting, and they can put it forth interestingly, the public will want it—and no gold off the butterfly's wings."

Plenty of Opportunity

Mr. Marquand has had plenty of opportunity to test this. He hasn't always done fiction. He did a biography of Lord Timothy Dexter, who, as everyone knows, was one of the greatest rascals ever to fret the Town of Newburyport into a fury. A lot of persons didn't know there was such a fellow as Dexter until Mr. Marquand brought him out of the past and set him forth as a preposterous but highly amusing figure for a contemporary day to observe.

The same measuring rule applies to "The Late George Appley."

"Choose an interesting story to tell, then tell it competently and in an interesting manner," is his rule.

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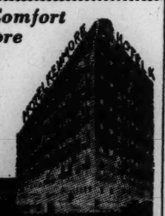

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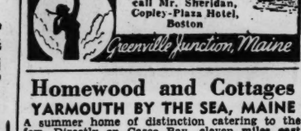

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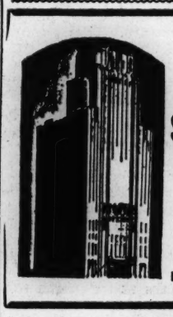

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

In the Grand Manner

By Harold Hobson

London

The most important of recent theatrical events in London has been the appearance at the Haymarket of Miss Lilian Braithwaite in a historical play, "Elizabeth, La Femme Sans Homme," adapted from the French of André Josset by Yvette Pienne. The play itself is not particularly good, but Miss Braithwaite's performance is impressive. In Miss Braithwaite's case this is usual enough. What is really noteworthy is that "Elizabeth" once again delights the public with an aspect of her art which has not been seen for several years.

♪ ♪ ♪

One or two London players have enjoyed an almost unbroken series of long runs during the past half decade. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, while he remained in England, suffered few rebuffs in popularity, and he has had several big successes in America; Miss Marion Lorne, who enjoys the advantage of possessing a husband who can, and does, write plays for her exactly to her measure, has made a routine of triumph, and Miss Braithwaite, since 1930, has taken the chief part in a half-dozen plays that have run for more than 100 performances each. In these pieces she has built up a notable gallery of portraits of middle-aged women, some of them foolish and fluttering, like Lady Lilian in "Fresh Fields," Frynne Rodney in "Full House," and Mrs. Coney in "Flat to Let," others essentially wise and mothering, like Lady Madehurst in "Family Affairs," but all of them without exception stamped with the hallmark of comedy. They were all domestic pieces, about families plagued either by lack of money or by lack of sense, and sometimes by lack of both; in them the stage was in a state of constant uproar, with young daughters eloping, the police raiding illegal night clubs, and irate husbands pursuing fleeing wives, and with Miss Braithwaite in the center of it all, adding to the confusion with plaintive helplessness or settling every problem with interfering persistency.

These entertainments provided some of the pleasantest evenings in London theaters, and gave Miss Braithwaite several excellent parts. But they did not explore the full range of her talents. Except in a few short and isolated scenes, as in the episode of reconciliation between Lady Madehurst and her rapscallion, rolling-stone son in "Family Affairs," they never struck a serious note. Such a note "Elizabeth" touches very effectively. Its great merit is that it reminds us that Miss Braithwaite is in the first rank of tragic actresses, as well as a star in the realm of fashionable comedy.

In tracing back to a personal experience in early youth the reason why Elizabeth never married, in spite of the constant attentions of many important and attractive European princes, M. Josset's play inevitably stirs up some of the muddiest undercurrents of human thinking. It discusses a subject that some people will think should never be mentioned, though it is not the thing talked about, but what is said about it, that really matters. It has the considerable merit—rarer on the London stage than it should be—of verbal inoffensiveness. It is stiff in movement, and lacks variety; it has almost no humor. But its characterization is clear, strong, and vigorous. Bacon (Mr. Dennis Arundell), controlled, subtle, a time-server, yet with a commanding intellect, is particularly well studied. Mr. Tarva Penna's Robert Cecil, small, determined, decisive, is also a great addition to the play.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Elizabeth" has a unity of action not often found in historical pieces, which have a tendency to be episodic. It is concerned almost entirely with the conflict of emotions between the aging Queen and the youthful and impetuous Earl of Essex. The Earl is played by Mr. Anthony Quayle, who is hardly sufficiently experienced to render entirely convincing his sudden bursts of anger, his wrong-headed persistency, and his too ready faintheartedness.

But the center and cornerstone of the play is Miss Braithwaite's Elizabeth, which dominates the stage from the rising of the curtain, when she is revealed, at cards with Essex, a gorgeous figure in heavily decorated, jewelled robes, and ruff, and ornamented, piled-up hair. This is one of London's rare performances in the grand manner, given in a play which, when it was first produced privately some weeks ago, was reluctantly thought by the Lord Chamberlain, on account of its subject, to be written in the banned-manner.

"Wild Oats," at the Prince's, is the band-manner, too, with any amount of orchestral noise and music accompanying the peregrinations round the world of Miss Vera Pearce, Mr. Sidney Howard, and Mr. Arthur Riscoe, three worthy Yorkshire people who have unexpectedly come into money, and are determined to get rid of it as quickly as possible. Rather slow in parts, this musical comedy has several amusing moments, and its chief comedians are always worth seeing.

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A Museum of Gothic Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This city added to its art resources last week a new museum of medieval architecture and art, The Cloisters. Built with funds furnished the Metropolitan Museum of Art by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it provides at the crest of Fort Tryon Park, near the northern end of Manhattan Island, and in a setting of dignity and repose, a new home for the collections of rare Gothic and Romanesque objects which the museum has been acquiring through the last 12 years. With its tall, square Romanesque tower and cloistered colonnades, the building resembles in general structure a French monastery of the Middle Ages. It commands an exceptional view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

In addition to the imposing nucleus of medieval art acquired by the museum in 1925 from the late George Grey Barnard and for several years shown in temporary surroundings near the present museum, many remarkable works have been acquired through gift or purchase to complete the setting as it now stands. Among the most important, for example, is a sculptured doorway from the abbey of Moutiers-Saint-Jean in French Burgundy, which illustrates Gothic architecture at the height of its florescence. Another is a "Virgin and Child" statue from Ile de France, considered the finest Gothic work of the kind in America.

The museum, however, in its organic form, is built around a noted series of cloisters which have given their name to the building, and much of its charm besides. The reconstructed cloister of Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa, which came from an abbey in the Pyrenees, forms the central unit of the new Cloisters. Another fine architectural group, the Saint-Guilhelm cloister, from southern France, has been planned around a magnificent series of capitals and other stone fragments from the upper cloister of that celebrated abbey. Especially notable among these features is a complete chapter house of rugged Romanesque construction the twelfth-century abbey of Notre-Dame-de-Pontaut, which has been re-erected stone by stone on the site.

♪ ♪ ♪

In addition to the cloisters and the chapter house, the building contains a reconstructed chapel with important Romanesque elements, a modern chapel in the Gothic style, and eight exhibition rooms for medieval sculpture, tapestries, stained glass, paintings, and furniture. The Gothic chapel, with splendid exactitude, has been constructed on the lines of two of the finest examples of the type, the chapels of Carcasonne and Monsempron.

Completion of the new building, says the museum, brings to realization many years of munificent planning by Mr. Rockefeller for the development of Fort Tryon Park. It was he who presented the funds for the acquisition and maintenance of the Barnard collection. In 1930 he gave to the city the large tract of land covering Fort Tryon Park, reserving four acres at the north for the Cloisters, for which he furnished the funds in 1935. Linked with the plans for the new museum also was the acquisition by the latter of a large area on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, which Mr. Rockefeller presented to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, "to protect for the future the magnificent view of the Palisades."

The new museum, which was begun three years ago, is of millstone granite blocks, patterned after those of Romanesque buildings in the south of France. The general design, by Charles Collens of Boston, as well as the building materials, has been kept subdued so as to give as closely as possible the impression of the warmth of the originals. The most conspicuous feature, however, is the tall tower which has been constructed along the lines of the original tower of the abbey of Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa, whose cloister is also part of the present structure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Among the medieval art objects newly acquired for the new Cloisters are four large late Gothic limestone windows with delicately carved tracery originally from the convent of the Dominicans at Sens. Among several notable gifts from George Blumenthal, the president of the museum, they were removed from his former residence in Paris, where they had been installed some years ago. They are now a harmonious feature of the Late Gothic Hall of the Cloisters, and lend a picturesque note to the exterior of the building. The Gothic doorway from Moutiers-Saint-Jean, which is considered one of the exceptionally fine objects obtained through the aid of Mr. Rockefeller, has been installed at the entrance to the Romanesque chapel, where it can be favorably seen at a distance from the main entrance. This is especially notable for its coronation scene in the tympanum below the crest of the doorway.

Illustrating another form of medieval art are two important Spanish frescoes installed in the Romanesque Hall, one representing a lion, the other a wyvern. These were acquired from the monastery of San Pedro de Arlanza, near Burgos.

C. B.

Sentiment in a Musical

By Arthur Pollock

New York

"I Married an Angel" comes down from Boston to the Shubert Theater here sleek and smooth, its settings gliding silently across the stage carrying actors from place to place amusingly and without a hitch, its delicate beauties charming New York audiences that more often are moved only by brasher beauty. It began here by winning many hearts.

The winning results no doubt from the fact that the musical comedy Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart have brewed from the Hungarian play that was their source is of a softer stripe than those Broadway is in the habit of seeing, that it has a gentle humor and a certain sentiment quite unlike the sentimentality that has always been at the bottom of musical comedy plots. And there is surprise in it. Whoever heard of Broadway musical comedy about a man who married an angel? That exhibits a new kind of audacity on the part of writers of song-and-dance shows. A high degree of freshness therefore accrues. And Dwight Deere Wiman, the producer, has given the frolic delectable scenery and costumes, light, airy and lovely screen and draperies.

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Mr. Hart and Mr. Rodgers themselves, accomplished in sophistication, assume a tender attitude toward the story they have to tell and its people. When the angel comes down to marry the rueful banker who cares so little for women of the earth that he would never think of marrying one, she is treated like an angel. Any number of pertinent wisecracks must have occurred to the authors, but they denied themselves all of them. Denied themselves, too, the fun of sharpening their satire, as they might well have done and without risk of turning the thing into a mere Broadway revel. They are men of sentiment, however, or so it seems, and will do nothing to disturb the gentleness of the comedy's mood.

When the angel and her husband begin to find that by reason of her honesty she is a disturbance in the banker's earthy circle, then and then only do they begin to be freely funny about the situation. The mundane is emphasized, the plot is garnished by a very successful burlesque of the Roxy Music Hall that causes uproarious laughter. The rest, save for a few jets of sharp sophistication here and there, is a kind of amiable reverence.

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Every one has been fortunate that Vera Zorina it is who flutters down from the sky to the tender delight of the banker, for her grace of manner, her softness of speech, her beauty make the angel entrancing. The story becomes in her hands even a moving story, which is an astonishing thing in this kind of entertainment, a kind in which emotions ordinarily are attacked only in the stalest and most routine way. Vivienne Segal and Audrey Christie add the rich seasoning such shows cannot quite do without, and add it with high spirit.

No doubt Messrs. Hart and Rodgers and their producer had many a qualm about "I Married an Angel," and it is probable that their qualms resulted in uncertainty in their treatment of the story. It has moments of flatness, a good many of them. But judging from the manner in which the odd and so often lovely comedy has been received, their intuitions did not betray them.

At the American Music Hall, rechristened Chez Firehouse when "The Fireman's Flame" began to play there last fall, is New York's first political cabaret, a revue, largely impromptu, contrived by the Theater Arts Committee which exists for the purpose of bringing together fruitfully those in the theater who have sympathy for Spain and China. The first performance drew a crowd for which the small hall was not nearly adequate. Fred Keating, Claire Luce, Paula Trueman, Hiram Sherman, Frances Farmer and her husband, Leif Erikson and many other clever people provide the fun. European cities have seen such spontaneous entertainment for years, though few of them are free enough to see them now. New York never had before this. It may be the beginning of something significant. Certainly on the occasion of the first merry performance it looked as if a large part of New York had been waiting for just this particular thing.

Recitalists in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

That extraordinary singer, Marian Anderson, gave her farewell New York recital of the season on the evening of May 8 in Carnegie Hall. Any of the huge audience who heard for the first time had the advantage of hearing her also at her best. Her unique qualities as interpreter came out in Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen" and "Der Erlkönig" and her rare command of legato in the same master's "Die Forelle."

Ravel's "Vocalise" disclosed another facet of her art. She was altogether happy in her treatment of such older classics as Handel's "Begrüssung" and Scarlatti's "Se Florindo e fedele." As usual, her delivery of a group of negro spirituals was exceedingly impressive. Altogether Miss Anderson gave one of the most successful of her many local recitals, and of course she aroused no end of enthusiasm.

Another interesting song recital was given by Bruce Boyce in the Town Hall on the evening of May 12. Mr. Boyce had been heard here previously in the recent performance of Verdi's Requiem at the season's final concert of the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Though a Canadian, he was trained in singing at Cornell University, where he won a scholarship that enabled him to go abroad and appear extensively in concert in Germany and England.

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To his work in Germany may probably be attributed the uncommon correctness and clarity of his German diction. This was one feature of a recital more remarkable for intelligence, feeling, musicianship, careful consideration, and command of style than for voice itself. Though the voice proved to be a serviceable organ, it was unevenly produced and never of great natural beauty. Nevertheless Mr. Boyce is a distinct addition to the fellowship of worth-while recitalists.

His program deviated agreeably from the conventional. Beginning with the aria "Honor and Arms" from Handel's "Samson," it included "Pieta rispetto, amore," an aria sung by the hero in Verdi's "Macbeth," and an unusual group in English. Schubert and Hugo Wolf, however, made the largest contributions, and it was perhaps in Wolf's "Nimmersatte Liebe" that the baritone was tonally and interpretatively at his best.

Another outstanding recital of recent days was provided by Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, on the evening of May 9 in the Town Hall. The program he devoted entirely to Bach, offering the "Italian" Concerto, the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, and the "Goldberg" Variations in all of their great length.

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Whatever the effect of these variations when Johann Gottlieb Goldberg played them to Carl Freiherr von Kayserling, they were an egrossing experience under the fingers of Mr. Kirkpatrick on this occasion. Once more there could be no doubt that Mr. Kirkpatrick takes high rank both as musician and as harpsichordist.

If the Metropolitan Opera Association has seen fit this year to omit its "popular" spring season, the indomitable Fortune Gallo has done his bit toward providing springtime opera at moderate prices by going to the Center Theater for a series of thirteen performances by his San Carlo Opera Company. Mr. Gallo has been with us so often and for so many years that we have long been well acquainted with what he has to give. But the Center Theater as a home for opera is another matter.

Its size must commend it to those who believe that the more that can get into an opera house the better, and nobody could be otherwise than delighted with the comfort of the seats. Remains the question of acoustics. Just what the natural acoustics would yield is a matter of conjecture. Mr. Gallo makes use of amplifiers to overcome difficulties of space. Whether in theory you like that system or not, there is no denying that the amplifying at the Center has been done skillfully and well.

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The Gallo repertory is typical. "Aïda," "Madam Butterfly," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Carmen," "La Bohème," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," "Lohengrin," "Samson et Dalila," and "Rigoletto" make a representative enough list. To give "Faust," "Carmen," and "Samson" in French; following the Metropolitan's all-opera-in-the-original-tongue practice, is perfectly sound in theory, if a trifle humorous in the face of certain facts, but for a German "Lohengrin" Mr. Gallo has the requisite solo elements.

What his organization conspicuously lacks is the orchestral and choral forces to meet the musical demands of "Aïda," "Lohengrin," and "Samson" in particular, and the scenery, pageantry, and dancing that spectacular operas require. On the other hand, the company is unusually strong in some of its individual artists.

Thus Hizi Koyke as the heroine of "Madam Butterfly" is absolutely authentic in appearance and acting. Her voice, too, is unexpectedly large and mellow. Franco Perulli, formerly with the Salzburg Opera Guild, also did well, though in the unsympathetic role of Pinkerton.

Royal Scottish Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The opening of the Royal Scottish Academy exhibition is the outstanding art event of the year in the Scottish capital. This year the hanging committee is to be congratulated on having attained a particularly well-balanced effect.

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The Guthrie Award, given annually for the best work shown by a young Scottish artist, has been won this year by Ian Fleming with a vigorously painted studio scene, "The Painters—M'Bride and Colquhoun." Portraiture tends to dominate this year's show, and the effect is enhanced by the large number of figure subjects not classified as portraits. Among these John Duncan's "Marion" and "Head of a Child," by Archibald M'Glashan, are happy examples.

Sir George Pirie, president of the Academy, has sent two of his familiar studies of animals and birds. His "Horse Pond" is reticent in treatment and refined in tone. George Houston and Charles Oppenheimer are represented by outstanding landscapes. Among other landscapes, good in color and design, may be mentioned those by James Kay, A. R. W. Allan, Maclauchlan Milne, W. O. Hutchison and E. A. Taylor. Mrs. Haswell Miller, the first woman member of the R. S. A., contributes an imposing picture of an old Scottish mansion.

Among the exhibitors of sculpture are Benno Scholtz, Alexander Proudfoot, Thomas Whalen, William Lamb and James Clark, whose "Scottish Fishwife" is outstanding.

Memorial exhibits of the three Royal Scottish Academicians, J. H. Lorimer, F. C. B. Cadell and Walter C. Grieve, show characteristic work by all three.

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Among the loan exhibits, Belfast Art Gallery has sent a large picture, "The Betrayal," by Stanley Spencer. And from Leeds "The Day of Atonement," by Jacob Kramer, gains special poignance and significance on account of happenings at the present time. Another outstanding loan picture is Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Suilven," a magnificent painting of this solitary mountain in Sutherland. From the collection of Mr. Arthur Kay comes Sir William Nicholson's portrait of J. M. Barrie, which was exhibited in the Glasgow Institute last year.

African Dances, American Plan

By Margaret Lloyd

A tall Negro, increasing his height by a pair of stilts, danced with remarkable agility on those artificial extremities, swishing his grass skirts and waving his much ornamented head as he sang "Mamah Parah" and other strange words, weaving his long arms in a pattern with his song. A tom-tom beat out the rhythms of his dance. His balance was superb. His happiness in the festive rites rayed out from his sunny smile.

This did not take place in an African jungle as one might suppose. Green cloth curtains, not palm trees and tangled growths, surrounded him. The stilts were maneuvered on a floor cloth rather than the soft earth. The dancer was a native of Liberia, at home abroad in America, where he was studying at Hampton Institute (Virginia), and taking a solo part in a program by that Negro educational center's Creative Dance Group.

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There were other African dances on the program, dances of custom and ceremonial, of witchcraft and ritual, done with surprising aptitude if not complete abandon by the young men members of the group. It was the Liberian soloist, Frank O. Roberts, who gave the touch of spontaneity. Beside his groom in "Wyomamie," a dance of a marriage custom depicting the night before a wedding when the bride's parents must give their final consent, the bride, portrayed by a young American girl, seemed oddly sophisticated. There was more torsion to his body, more swing and sway to his movements.

Yet to an amazing degree the young men and women who are training to become directors of physical education in the schools and colleges, the playgrounds, clubs and other educational and recreational centers of their people, had caught the mood of these ancient rituals and mastered their rhythms and detail.

With muted ferocity a "Wandai War Dance" suggested tribal rhythms. But when a "Hammock Dance" brought the Liberian native to the fore again in the exotic robe of an African chieftain, borne by six men in a hammock suspended from poles carried horizontally on their heads, and when he, descending from the hammock and doffing his outer robe, danced his "Pagan's Prayer" with the fervor of the untutored, making guttural sounds in his throat as if he had not yet learned to speak, the atmosphere again became charged with something of jungle mystery, something of pagan superstition.

This program, pungent with the breath of primitive rhythms, wafted somewhat in dilution over the long years since their origin, over the long distances from their homeland, included other expressions of Negro folklore, the rhythms of labor and play as they are danced and sung in the American Southland—the vivacious "Juba," which also came from Africa and became Americanized; the "Cakewalk," as it might have been danced by couples for social pastime 40 years ago; "Dis Ole Hammer," one of the best known of the labor songs, and "Middle Passage," a composition showing in the forceful oppositions of tyranny, the bent backs of the oppressed, that shameful period of transplantation when free Africans were conveyed across the ocean, packed in boatloads like animals, to become American slaves. The program ended significantly with those devout expressions of Christian faith, those rich contributions to American music and American folklore, the Negro spirituals, in dance form.

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It was a danced picture of the culture of a race, of the sources of that culture, of the tributaries that fed it, and of the race's emergence into respected citizenship as a contributing factor to American art and American life. It was presented with taste and discretion by an educated man whose innate and cultivated love of the dance has turned his lifework into its present course.

Charles H. Williams is a graduate of Hampton Institute and now director of physical education there. He was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education by Springfield College in 1924 and, completing the summer course at Harvard University, received first a diploma in Physical Education and in 1930 the degree of Master of Education. He has studied dance with Ted Shawn and observed, from summer to summer, pedagogical methods at The Bennington School of the Dance. As a "Y" secretary in the World War and supervisor of Negro welfare in the army, as a dweller and visitor in the Southland, he has watched at close range and in great variety the song and dance of his race as it is conditioned by environment and circumstance.

His book, "Cotton Needs Pickin'," published in 1928, records the labor songs and folk dances as he has heard and seen them. For singing is an integral part of the negro dance and both are an integral part of negro life.

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In the past four years Mr. Williams has developed from the student body of Hampton Institute the Creative Dance Group, which like the superior college glee club that so excels in its field, it is soon invited to perform for a wider public, has by its artistic merit entered the professional world, touring the East (south and north) in vacation intervals; practising, rehearsing and preparing new programs during school sessions. In this work he is assisted by Mrs. Charlotte Moton Kennedy, a graduate of Tuskegee and of the Sargent School of Physical Education, a former pupil of Miss Pauline Chellis at her School of Dance in Boston, and now a teacher of physical education at Hampton. Mrs. Kennedy is the choregrapher of the negro spirituals, of "Middle Passage," and several other compositions, applying in her work the modern technique to the basic rhythmic energy.

African dancing as a root of racial expression has always interested Mr. Williams. He has made all the research in the subject possible without being actually on the ground. When students have come to him from Africa, he has assembled the native material they brought, and by selectfon and deletion, developed from these authentic sources compositions of African dances for concert presentation.

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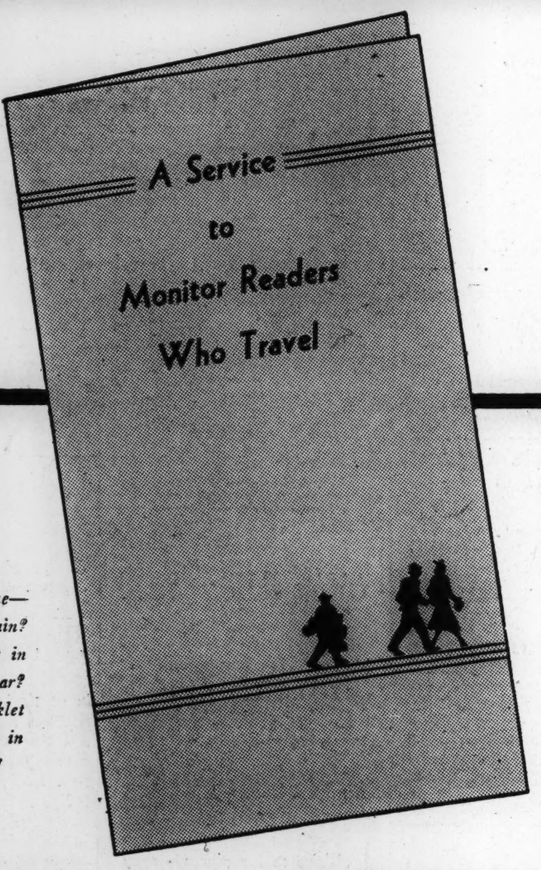
On the stage these dances could not in any case be danced as they are on their native soil. They are dances of ritual and ceremony, requiring large space and length of time. Their uninhibited pulse would be overwhelming in a hall or theater. Their pattern is not sufficiently compact for confinement within walls. Mr. Williams has tightened them up, refined and subdued them.

In condensing and modifying these dances as concert pieces, Mr. Williams has preserved their essence, while holding them within the bounds of floor cloth and cyclorama, while restraining their beat and accent.

He presents their rhythmic substance and innermost content on an idealized plane, because he believes that is their true plane. He seriously questions the charges of undue savagery and unmorality so often made against them, because he believes that they are a genuine expression of a people, of that people's experience in war, religion, marriage, birth and death. Believing in the sincerity of their exaltation as ritual dances, he thus sets them forth. Certainly as he presents them, they are simple and childlike, innocent in their joy, guileless in their rhythmized play of war or witchcraft, marriage or chieftain's glory.

Today the dances of Africa, in their intrinsic state, are in danger of deterioration. The impress of "civilization"—in the shape of radio and cinema, camera and automobile, trailing their influence across Africa—is likely to weaken or efface them. It is important to record and collect them now, before the mechanical motor completely de-motorizes them.

To this end and as soon as he can secure the necessary funds, Mr. Williams is planning a journey to Liberia, West Africa and other districts where tribal rhythms and pagan rituals still prevail, a journey which he expects will eventuate in a new book on African dances and a fresh stimulus for the Creative Dance Group.



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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Western Education That Is Popular in the Near East

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Sons of Iraq, Palestine, Syria, And All Creeds Friends

American University of Beirut Merging Diverse Peoples Offers Western Teaching Suited to Near Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Evidence that Western education is becoming more popular in the Near East is seen here in the fact that the American University of Beirut has 18 per cent more students enrolled this year than last.

Moreover, the decoration of Dr. Bayard Dodge, president of the University and formerly of New York, with the Lebanese Order of Merit gives tangible recognition of this fact.

There were 1,395 students in all departments in 1936-37, while there are 1,643 now enrolled. Most of these come from Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and other Near East countries, but altogether there are 46 nationalities represented.

Among its students have been sons of Arab princes and nomadic sheiks, sons of ministers and other important officials in Arab countries. Today there are the two princes of Bahrein whose father came personally last year to inspect the facilities of the University before entrusting his sons to its care, Emir Abdul, young son of the Sheik of Attiyeh tribe, one of the strong nomadic groups in Iraq, the sons of Iraquian and Syrian ministers and many others whose names have been prominent in the sharply drawn political conflicts in the Near Orient.

On Friendly Terms

That life goes serenely on within University walls regardless of political flare-ups, and that the sons of opposing factions remain on friendly terms, speaks well for the quality of training offered under the American standard. Only fairly recently did the Arab-Jew controversy in Palestine have any repercussions at "A. U. B.," as the institution is familiarly known, and these were unimportant.

Indeed, opposing political convictions are not the only source of possible trouble, for there are no less than 20 different religions represented, from the full gamut of Oriental religions to the various forms of Protestant Christianity introduced by British, French, and American missionaries. When Daniel Bliss, the founder, opened the University in 1866, he made it clear to the many hostile religious factions that religious differences in Syria and Lebanon would not be considered in any way.

Today it is evident that the faculty has stuck to its non-sectarian guns when a young Moslem student entering his third year answered the usual questions of the registrar as to what was his religion, "Why, the religion of the A. U. B."

General expansion in secondary education throughout the Near East is considered an important factor in the decided increase felt this year in registration, for people are becoming more school conscious and the campaigns waged against illiteracy by various groups are beginning to have tangible results. Other factors are the disturbed conditions of Palestine and Europe. Parents are getting their sons out of Palestine and into the quiet atmosphere of Beirut and hesitate to send them to Europe while war clouds are hovering around.

Of greatest importance perhaps is the fact that there is always a demand for A. U. B. graduates; indeed, there is no unemployed graduate known of by the Alumni Office, who wants a job; in fact, there are more jobs waiting than there are men for them.

Frequently, the A. U. B. experience has simply been the spur which led to advanced degrees in American and European colleges, and there is a long list of A. U. B. graduates who have attended the better western universities; but these men have been mature and have gained a well-grounded point of view before leaving their natural environment.

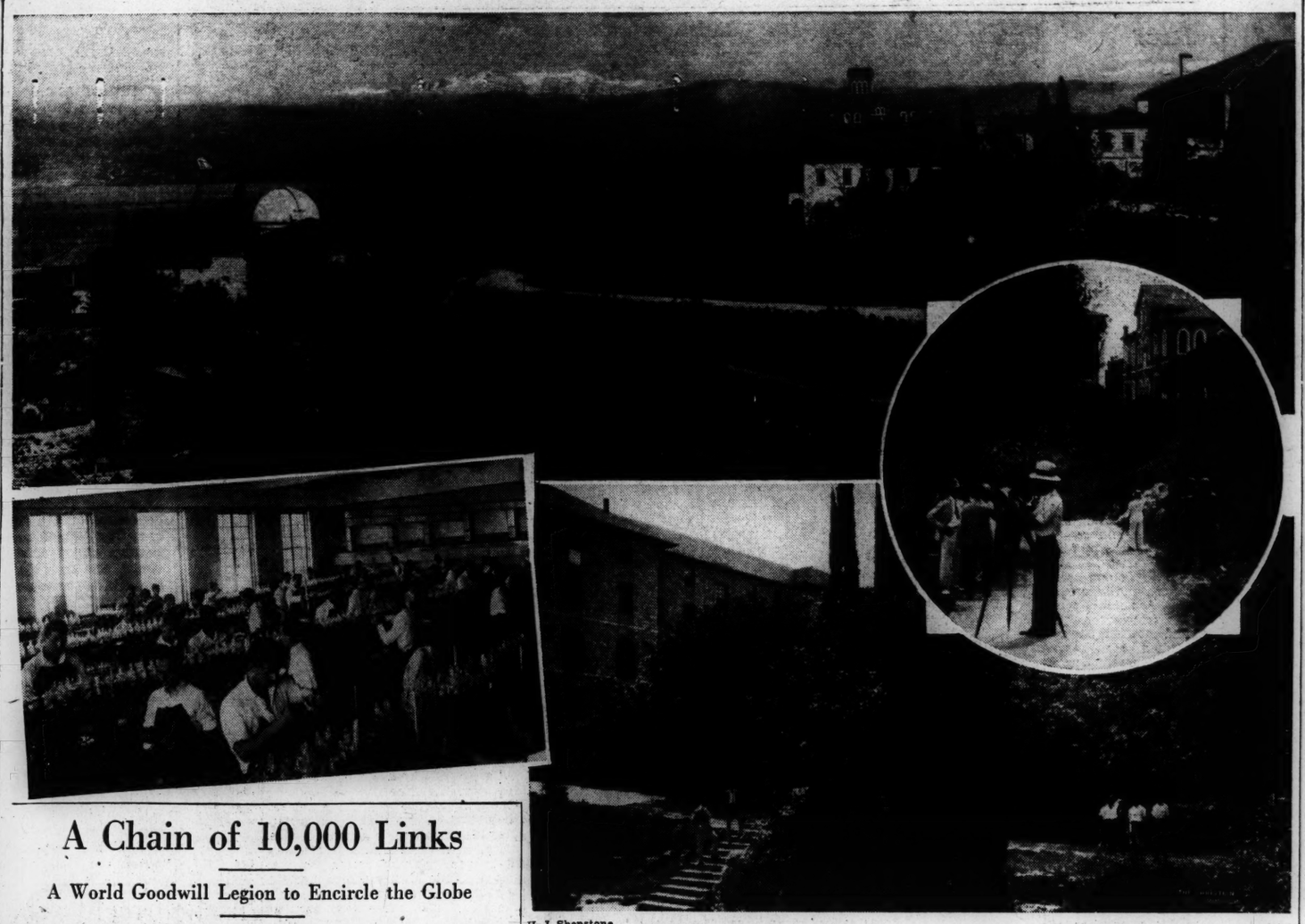
American University has made itself felt wherever one turns in the Near East. The graduates love it, for they recognize the depth of vision which prompted Daniel Bliss and his missionary colleagues to undertake the tremendous task of organizing and developing an American college in a country which had been hostile to the spread of education under Christian teachers for 1,300 years.

Aims of Its Founder

When Dr. Bliss started the institution under its first name—Syrian Protestant College—he said that it "should become in time equal to the better American colleges, and . . . so far as possible, the college should be indigenous, identified with the country . . . that the pupils should be educated with reference to the business which they might propose to follow," in order to make them leaders.

Accordingly today there are six divisions or schools of college grade and three of secondary grade. In the first group are the schools of arts and sciences, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing and music; in the second, comprising International College, are the elementary school leading to the junior college, and the French school leading to the French baccalaureat in which all teaching is conducted in French, thus permitting students to prepare for later contacts in Lebanon and Syria, where the French mandate makes for a strong French influence.

To house all this has meant consistent enlargement of grounds and buildings during the 72 years of the institution's life. Starting in a rented house with 16 students, there is now a spread of 75 acres of beautiful campus on a commanding bluff overlooking St. George's Bay and the Lebanon mountains, where 31 substantial buildings are needed to house all the activities.



H. J. Shepstone

Upper—The University of Beirut Is Superbly Situated on a Bluff Overlooking St. George's Bay With a View of the Lebanon Mountains in the Distance. On the Campus of 75 Acres Are 31 Buildings. Lower Row, Left—In the University Laboratory. Center—Preparatory School. Right—Students of Engineering Gaining Practice on the University Grounds. The Student Body Represents 46 Nationalities.

A Chain of 10,000 Links

A World Goodwill Legion to Encircle the Globe

We are undertaking to build a chain of ten thousand links to encircle the earth and bind its peoples together in a bond of understanding and goodwill. We invite those to join who believe in education as the most available means at hand to improve human beings, who have faith in themselves and in their fellow men to the end that the world may become a better place in which to live and a safer place for little children.

This is recognized as one of the worst world situations since the dawn of civilization. The nations are in distress; there are national misgivings, distrusts, jealousies and hatreds. We had thought that the War had taught the world a much needed lesson but the four horsemen had scarcely been driven from the field before a recrudescence of those aversions, misconceptions and misunderstandings began with new fury. The peace of the world is not stabilized and war may come at any time. There never was a more important time in all history for the leaders of the young to join hands for concerted action and teach the coming generations how to live together under the new order.

The greatest task which lies ahead of the schools in all lands is that of preparing the way for a new order of international justice, friendship and goodwill. Upon the instruction of the youth of the nations lies the responsibility of enlarging the national conceptions and promoting goodwill among the nations of the earth. The teaching we do has two parts: To teach the facts of the subjects and to encourage an attitude of mind. The best thing a teacher can do for her pupils is to leave them with the spirit of learning, open minds with which to seek the truth and the technique of research. They are then apt to find the truth.

—From World Education

Wireless Message, Goodwill Day

For May 18, 1938

This is Wales calling! The boys and girls of Wales are calling the boys and girls of all the world!

We rejoice to think that, above the tumult, on this one day of the year, we can greet each other as members of one great family, the family of the nations of the future.

The world is full of suffering, cruelty and strife. And we are told that civilization may perish. Let us tell the world that civilization shall not perish.

More than ever the world needs what we alone can give—the confidence and the comradeship of youth.

May we then, on this good-will day, dedicate ourselves afresh to the service of our fellows in ever-widening circles, to the service of our home, of our neighborhood, of our country, so that our country may better serve the world to which we all belong?

So shall we, millions of us, grow up to be the friends of all and the enemies of none.

Answer—The children of all nations appreciate the call and extend to you their heartfelt gratitude.

—From World Education

Aurora's Informal Group Plan

Affords Co-eds a Flexible Recreational Program of Sports and Hobbies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago an informal group plan began to supplant formal clubs at Aurora College, Aurora, Ill., and according to Dean Stanley H. Perry, it has proved to be stimulative and flexible. The social contact with others having kindred interests is excellent, and the plan has the effect of stretching the curriculum and cultivating intellectual curiosity.

The plan grew from a definite campus need. Students are loosely segregated according to common interests and may shift from one group to another with utmost freedom. There is no longer need to build up and maintain an organization for the sake of organization alone; and activities that cease to be of major importance may be dropped with ease.

Flexibility an Advantage

This flexibility is one of the chief advantages of the plan. In every college it is noticeable that one year will bring a group of enthusiasts in a subject, only to be replaced the next term by a group emphasizing other interests. Change is simple with the informal group. Every year the program is set up new upon the basis of needs and interests and those enrolled. Any one of the students or faculty may suggest the subject of a proposed group.

Some of the groups this year at Aurora are those in the study of drama, knitting and weaving, creative writing, linoleum block work, cultural reading, modern languages, pep commission to build enthusiasm for school activities, and general literature (an outgrowth of the old type literary society) which has a varied program. A recent survey showed that 98 per cent of the students attend at least one of the groups.

To Enrich Their Leisure

The aim is to include the many facets of human activity that tend to bring out hidden talents and prepare the student for a larger field of research or a better use of leisure. With this ever-increasing factor of leisure in thought, many colleges, like Aurora, are directing even their athletics toward games that may be carried on past college days. So with this informal group plan Aurora is trying to give the students contact with the varied interests that may be carried beyond college to enrich avocation as well as vocation.

The chief problem connected with the plan is in maintaining an orderly procedure while still keeping the sense of freedom. The groups are under the immediate guidance of a student senate composed of representatives of all the student organizations. The purpose of this senate is to co-ordinate efforts of the various units so that all students are brought into the circle of activity. By this plan each student has a physical and recreational program of sports and games, activities in art, dramatics, science and literature, and opportunity to develop leadership and initiative.

The senate passes on the financial budget for the various groups, and there is an amusing element of control in the budgeting. A group which seems to be losing its usefulness may receive a smaller appropriation; or if a group is proposed of which the senate does not fully approve, it is not included in the budget. There is nothing to prevent the students getting together and financing a group of any sort, but they pay a general activities fee, and the things covered by that are approved by the senate.

These groups make regular trips to Chicago to study things of interest to the individual sections. They sometimes visit factories, or large printing concerns, and social centers, experimental schools, etc.

A Spur to Scholastic Activity

It is sometimes said that students engaging in many extracurricular activities have a tendency to lag in their scholastic records, but at Aurora it has been found that this activity when handled in the informal group plan has just the opposite effect; the students have raised their scholastic standard, and show increased initiative in a marked degree.

As an instance, one group became interested in helping to establish the co-operative farm for share croppers in Mississippi. Last year they decided to send two members down during the vacation period to report back the progress that had been made, and they financed the trip. Incidentally one of the young men who went is now interested in preparing to teach social science.

The students are as much in favor of the informal groups as the faculty. In a recent survey more than 50 per cent of the student body listed this plan as being equally valuable with academic work.

A Salute From the South Seas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We open our meeting today with a salute from New Zealand. It is fine to have word jointly from husband and wife. Perhaps some of you young married Round Tablers will send them a joint response. And of course the Round Table, too, will be glad to hear from you.—Chairman.

From the Empire's Dairy Farm
New Zealand

Dear Chairman:

To us two who write this letter there is something epic-like in its progress from New Zealand, right across the Pacific Ocean, right across the American Continent, to Boston. But then, communication seems to us to be the measure of civilization.

We are both aged 26, husband and wife, a New Zealander and a Chicagoan, living in a Dominion with a total population of something over one and a half millions, including 75,000 Maoris, under a very progressive Government. Our latitude approximates to Italy's; you can imagine our equable climate. The most important industry is pastoral agriculture; N. Z. is called the Empire's Dairy Farm.

Most Round Tablers express enthusiasm over the pleasures of correspondence, but we were pleased to see that on Feb. 1, a Mr. P. A. H. S. of New York stressed the urgencies of correspondence.

Things are turning out differently to what we all expected. Economic forces change our very home and married life out of all resemblance to that of a generation ago. Bombs are dropping in China. The International Peace Campaign and the International Trade Unions urge us to unofficially boycott certain goods. We should talk these things over with people who live beyond our own parish. It is obvious to us, inexpert as we are, disconnected as our reading is, that the world is an economic unit. We think that we youngish people can help to make it a social and political unit. Only we must remember that warmth of human feeling is needed as well as intellect.

The question which faces young people today as never before is: Which way to Peace? On one long-range policy we think all Round Tablers will agree: that educational systems must be continually improved.

We are two very ordinary people who search for truth and love and fun from a South Sea Island.—(Mr.) A. McL. and (Mrs.) R. McL.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

An Unusual "Night School"
Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

At various times we have told you about our Saphra Club of Milwaukee and now may I take some of your time to tell more? This year the older friend who is our guide has split The Christian Science Monitor into many different "courses" which include Journalism, Economics, Art, Literature, Physical Sciences, Current Events, Home Economics, Nature Study, Public Speaking, Education, Book Review, Physical Education (Sports), Political Economics. At the first meeting we each picked one of these subjects and went to work on one as a "major." In other words we are going to school with the Monitor as our textbook. Each one clips material for his subject out of the paper and files it in a scrapbook. May I say here that we meet every other Tuesday. About every six weeks we have "Scrapbook Night." In order to receive a "mark" all must bring their books and explain to the others just what they are doing.

We take a subject given to us by our guide for the other Tuesday nights. Thus far we have had many thrilling meetings. I would just like to tell of one meeting we have had. Last Tuesday we were given the subject Domestic Science, and we boys sure showed up the girls! Attendance 10 boys, 8 girls. This may seem odd but everyone including the boys had a topic well prepared. The Women's Page sure received its share of reading, for the girls spoke about recipes and proved them with cakes, candy, pies, and other foods. Some of the boys had made a dresser scarf from Monk's cloth, and their stock went up as far as the girls are concerned. Others took furniture and showed how to place it. To all of us it was very interesting.

Our Club has had many requests to allow many more people to come to our "night school" so in the near future we will have a clubhouse of our own.—(Mr.) G. J. H.

The above forms the major portion of a letter sent to your Chairman personally; but inasmuch as so many study groups ask us for suggestions in taking up Monitor reading and study as a group, we feel that our good friend Mr. H., who has been in to see us and signed in your Round Table Cheerio Visitors' Book, will be glad to share with all of you the paragraphs we have quoted. Thanks to you, G. J. H., and to your Saphra Club, too.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

More Than 6,000 Fellowships

In his annual review for 1937 of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation, President Raymond B. Fosdick reports that since 1915 the Foundation has provided over six thousand fellowships whose holders have come from seventy-two countries and have represented many races, languages, backgrounds and interests.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Students Asked for the Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Idaho

Because students clamored for it, a course called "Personality Development" has been given at the University of Idaho. Several hundred students signed petitions asking that the university offer them a course in which they might learn how to develop their individualities and learn through a better understanding of poise "how to get along with other people." The movement began when several men students in engineering "talked up" the idea, and requested the course.

"Our objective is the development of an intelligent, self-directing individual who can meet his problems in a wholesome, intelligent way," Dr. Allan C. Lemon, director of the course, declares. "None of us can expect to be made social lions or outstanding successes by going to this class a few times, because the development of personality is a long, slow process."

Because the course was arranged solely as a result of student demand, Dr. Lemon outlined the schedule of topics only after the enrollees had indicated what problems they considered most important and on what aspects of personality development they wished to be instructed. When one considers that a goodly percentage of the students enrolled are upperclassmen, the vote is surprising and is an interesting indication of the ways in which "higher education" may be failing to meet the actual, practical needs of even mature students.

"How to get along with people" was the problem which most of the students felt was of foremost importance. Of almost equal importance the students adjudged the "art of conversation and discussion." Although the popular concept of the American college student is hardly that of a clumsy, blundering, ungainly youth, the class selected "poise" as the third most important topic. Ranking fourth was "personality and marriage."

The other topics selected by the students were, in the order of declared importance: etiquette, factors in social success, personality and courtship, overcoming inferiority feelings, correct thinking, developing emotional maturity, qualities of leadership, adaptability, a philosophy of life, personality and the aesthetic side of life, and mental conflicts and escapes.

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

Benjamin

Benjamin Goldstern with his parents and numerous brothers and sisters had escaped from turbulent times in Russia and come to America. Things went well with the family in the new land. In the course of time, Benjamin, with an ancestral violin under his arm, drifted into a public school violin class. Here he proceeded to make matters difficult enough. His restlessness and provocative qualities interfered with his own progress and that of everyone else.

At last the instructor informed Friend-Teacher that if the situation were not remedied she could no longer permit Benjamin to remain in the class. Thereupon Friend-Teacher visited the class. She discovered Benjamin in the process of being a storm center. Prompt and decisive action was necessary. Firmly she removed the violin from his hands, laid it gently in the case and closed the case. Then in a mighty effort to be dramatic, she endeavored to rise to suitable heights of horror,

"Benjamin Goldstern, how can you touch so beautiful a thing as a violin with such filthy hands! How can you even try to make beautiful music when you are so unwashed and so dirty! Don't you know that Music is so beautiful that boys and girls can try to make it only when they are as clean as they can be? Go to the basement immediately and scrub yourself as clean as you can—then come back to me. I shall look you over, and if you are clean enough, maybe—just maybe—if you are VERY clean, I may let you take your violin and try to make lovely music. Now, Go!"

Benjamin went. For a moment the room was very quiet, the class nearly motionless, except for here and there a sly wiping of hands on trousers and a smoothing of unruly hair. Although the lesson was resumed, every player kept one eye on the door awaiting Benjamin's return. After a long time he appeared, very much soaped and shiny and still quite wet. His hair had been thoroughly washed but no comb being available, it stood damp and obdurate in all directions. It gave him quite a distracted appearance. After hands and face—and EARS—had been carefully inspected, Benjamin's violin was placed lovingly in his hands and he was permitted to tip-toe to his place in the class. . . .

At this point Benjamin drops out of Friend-Teacher's experience to reenter it nearly ten years later. . . .

Friend-Teacher is riding on an elevated train in a large city. An attractive young woman enters and sits down beside her. After the exchange of a few inquiring glances, the young woman ventures, "You are Miss ——, are you not? I was sure of it. I am Rebecca Goldstern, sister of Benjamin Goldstern. I have often wanted to see you to tell you about Benjamin. He began his study in your violin classes, you may remember. Now he is studying with Professor —— in New York City and he is becoming a great artist. He is giving all his life to playing the violin. He plays so beautifully and loves it so much! Do you remember Benjamin?"

"Yes" was the reply, "I remember Benjamin . . . and I am grateful!"

Inez Field Damon

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The Home Forum

All Literature At My Feet

THERE are times when I can read anything, when my mind is a lazy host to other men's thoughts, content to keep open house and to regard an odd-looking guest with a lenient and hospitable eye. On the other hand, there are times when I am disconsolate: I want to read, and, somewhere, there is the book for me; but I cannot come upon it. All the old familiar faces yawn at me—they will not entertain me just now. I shrink from the risk of strange company; and, when it comes to those whom I know by repute, but have hitherto ignored, they positively refuse to entertain advances.

There was an occasion of the sort when, on coming to live in this part of London, I went down one evening to join the public library. It was not quite so easily done as I had expected. The efficient young lady behind the pen of counters at one end of the great hall looked a little dubious, when I explained that I would like to take a book at once. The library closed in twenty minutes, and there were formalities—however—she was as kind as she was efficient. Tactfully she elicited my claims to respectability: I was pained at their meagerness myself, but she gallantly made up her mind to take a chance. She filled in forms and wrote out cards recklessly; and, ten minutes before closing time, I had the world of literature at my feet.

* * *

I MADE FOR the nearest shelf, and quested eagerly along it. It appeared to be devoted to works on the Calculus. So I took a wider cast, and came upon "Every Man His Own Mechanic." I voyaged desperately into the unknown, half across the library, and foundered upon a reef of books in Italian. Smitten by shame at my lack of culture, I hesitated miserably, and glanced in despair at the little signboards that protruded here and there from the shelves. "Useful Arts," "Technology," "Language," "Economics"—how narrow, how dreadfully narrow were my interests! Anxiously, I pulled myself together: I dared not, after her kindness, march out without a book—of course, I could snatch one at random; but, after all, I had a lonely evening in front of me, and, besides, it savoured of cowardice. I would think of a book, and ask the lady for it: but, no sooner did I attempt it, than I knew I was going to be pernickety. I glanced at the clock. Five minutes had gone. Shaken, I tried again: there was a book by that fellow, what was his name—

"Can I help you?" said a firm voice at my elbow, and my incipient inspiration vanished. The Efficient One had espied my distress.

"What are your interests?" she demanded.

It was almost the voice of conscience, and I wilted. Yet, inwardly, I rebelled against committing myself; for I saw in her eye that, if I did, I should be firmly shepherded to a book that I should have no adequate reason for refusing, except an apparently ungrateful perversity. I looked at her helplessly; but escape was impossible.

"P-poetry," I stammered; and then, in a sudden panic, took a safer line: "No—biography."

She was quite unperturbed at my lack of decision; and with a "This way, please," she led me to a mighty phalanx of "Lives," and looked at me inquiringly.

"Er—" I said, and stopped.

"Would you care to read 'Something Of Myself?'"

I was startled. "About you?" I gasped. "Of course"—and then I realized my mistake.

"I was referring," she returned solemnly, "to Kipling's autobiography, which has just come in."

* * *

"OF COURSE, of course," I mumbled, hot with embarrassment. "I—yes—er—no, I mean I've read it, unfortunately"; and then I gave up the struggle. "I'm afraid," I went on confusedly, "I have no system in my reading—I don't know what I want. Please choose me something. I'm sure, with your experience, that—"

"Certainly," she interrupted graciously; and I think there was approbation as well as pity in her glance. "Kindly go to the counter."

I went to the counter, and waited humbly; and just as the clock struck the hour of closing time, she returned with a book. I clutched it, without reading the title, thanked her, handed over my ticket, and escaped into the night. And that is how I came to make the acquaintance of that entrancing book: "The Art of Reading," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. She was, I must repeat, extremely efficient.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Full Moon

ONLY the singing
of insects said it was night—
the moon was so bright.

—ETSUJIN (1702). Adapted from the Japanese by Kenneth Porter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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BEECH TREES: *An Etching by H. Fabian Ware*

MR. FABIAN WARE is an artist who has a special predilection for trees. His etching, "Beech Trees," was made from the beeches growing at Ardtornish in Argyll, a mountainous county in Scotland, whose coast and sea-lochs present a wealth of beauty. The popular idea of a barren northern land does not apply here; for at Benmore, not only does every sort of Scottish tree grow luxuriantly, but many semi-tropical ones besides.

Mr. Ware, a member of the Council of Artist Printers, studied at the Slade School of Art and has exhibited on several occasions in London. He teaches art to the boys of Fettes College, a famous Scottish public school in Edinburgh. In his tree studies, he usually chooses simple shapes and bare branches.

Ibsen, Master Craftsman

THE fascination of a good play comes not only from what the children call a "pretend," but, beyond this, from the inevitable pattern made by the weaving back and forth of human relations and actions before the engrossed spectator. The distinction between drama and literature is not always well drawn by playwrights. C. E. Montague, one of the most discerning of English journalists, points this out keenly in his essay on Henrik Ibsen. He says:

"Many dramatists, to the end of their careers, never grasp all that the special conditions of theatrical representation mean and demand. Their plays remain essentially novels, or lyric and didactic poems, or pamphlets, or Socratic dialogues. Ibsen learnt his trade to begin with, and learnt it well. When one of his characters speaks you feel that for some minutes you have been coming to need his presence. He plays on you like a flute, and knows every vent and stop of your attention."

The Admiral Goes to Boston

HOW I was to get to New Orleans with only $4.62 was a question that had been bothering me. This advertisement made it as clear as day. I would go as cabin-boy. . . .

My plan was to take the last train for Boston, in order to prevent the possibility of immediate pursuit, if any should be attempted. The train left at 4 P. M. . . .

On reaching the station I purchased my ticket with a bravado air that ought to have aroused the suspicion of the ticket-master, and hurried to the car, where I sat fidgeting until the train shot out into broad daylight.

Then I drew a long breath and looked about me. The first object that saluted my sight was Sailor Ben, four or five seats behind me, reading the Rivermouth Barnacle! . . .

This was very awkward, having the Admiral on board. I could not understand it at all. Could it be possible that the old boy had got tired of land and was running away to sea himself? That was too absurd a supposition. . . .

Literature, even in the mild form of a country newspaper, always had the effect of poppies on the Admiral. When I stole another glance in his direction his hat was tilted over his right eye in the most dissolute style, and the Rivermouth Barnacle lay in a confused heap beside him. He had succumbed. He was fast asleep. If he would only keep asleep until we reached our destination! . . .

The Admiral continued to snooze like a good fellow, and was snoring melodiously as we glided at a slackened pace over a bridge and into Boston.

I grasped my pilgrim's bundle, and, hurrying out of the car, dashed up the first street that presented itself.

It was a narrow, noisy, zigzag street, crowded with trucks and obstructed with bales and boxes of merchandise. I did not pause to breathe until I had placed a respectable distance between me and the railroad station. By this time it was nearly twilight.

I had got into the region of dwelling-houses, and was about to seat myself on a doorstep to rest, when, lo! there was the Admiral trundling along on the opposite sidewalk, under a full spread of canvas, as he would have expressed it.

I was off again in an instant at a rapid pace; but in spite of all I could do he held his own without any perceptible exertion. . . .

I turned round and waited for him to catch up with me, which he did in a few seconds, looking rather sheepish at first.

"Sailor Ben," said I severely, "do I understand that you are dogging my steps?"

"Well, little messmate," replied the Admiral, rubbing his nose, which he always did when he was disconcerted, "I *am* kind o' followin' in your wake."

"Under orders?"

"Under orders."

"Under the Captain's orders?"

"Surely."

"In other words, my grandfather has sent you to fetch me back to Rivermouth?"

"That's about it," said the Admiral, with a burst of frankness.

"And I must go with you whether I want to or not?"

"The Capen's very identical words!"

There was nothing to be done.—From "The Story of a Bad Boy," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Dandelions and Delights

HOW happy I was! I don't remember any time quite so perfect since the days when I was too little to do lessons and was turned out with sugar on my eleven o'clock bread and butter on to a lawn closely strewn with dandelions and daisies. The sugar on the bread and butter has lost its charm, but I love the dandelions and daisies even more passionately now than then, and never would endure to see them all mown away if I were not certain that in a day or two they would be pushing up their little faces again as jauntily as ever. During those six weeks I lived in a world of dandelions and delights. The dandelions carpeted the three lawns,—they used to be lawns, but have long since blossomed out into meadows filled with every sort of pretty weed—and under and among the groups of leafless oaks and beeches were blue hepaticas, white anemones, violets, and celandines in sheets. The celandines in particular delighted me with their clean, happy brightness, so beautifully trim and newly varnished, as though they too had had the painters at work on them. Then, when the anemones went, came a few stray periwinkles and Solomon's Seal, and all the bird-cherries blossomed in a burst. And then, before I had a little got used to the joy of their flowers against the sky, came the lilacs—masses and masses of them, in clumps on the grass, with other shrubs and trees by the side of walks, and one great continuous bank of them half a mile long right past the west front of the house, away down as far as one could see, shining glorious against a background of firs. When that time came, and when, before it was over, the acacias all blossomed too, and four great clumps of pale, silvery-pink peonies flowered under the south windows, I felt so absolutely happy, and blest, and thankful, and grateful, that I really cannot describe it. My days seemed to melt away in a dream of pink and purple peace.—From "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," by MARY ANNETTE ARNIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Seeing Man Rightly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said (John 15:13), "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." To lay down, or put aside, one's material, or corporeal, concept of man; to turn from one's belief of life in matter, as manifested in imperfect mortals, and to see the real man as God's perfect creation, is to gain the highest, most healing, and blessed sense of Love. The picture presented may be that of a diseased and suffering mortal. To refuse to accept the evidence of material sense and to insist, instead, on the scientific fact that the real man, made in God's likeness, is free, strong, healthy, and purely spiritual, is the basis of healing in Christian Science.

It may not seem easy, however, to separate what appear to be disease and inharmony from the individual who manifests them, or to see that sickness or sin is no part of the real man. The following incident may illustrate this point.

One year, at Halloween, a Christian Scientist went to the house of some younger friends and as she opened the door a strange, crouching figure wearing a hideous mask came slowly toward her. Although surprised, she was not afraid; nor did she feel any revulsion or condemnation toward the approaching figure. She knew that behind the outrageous mask was a healthy, happy, intelligent, and normal individual. She knew that the mask was no part of him, did not belong to him, and could instantly be laid off.

The sin or disease, the bad disposition, the dishonesty, or the pain that an individual may manifest, is no more a part of oneself, in spiritual truth, than was the mask a part of the person in the above incident. Just as the mask could not become a part of the wearer, however long it was worn, so the discordant condition that seems so evident to mortal sense has never been a part of an individual's real selfhood.

God is Mind, Life, Spirit, and the real man is His likeness and idea, His child. The real man is, then, purely spiritual, indestructible, and eternal. And although the true man, God's image, may seem to be hidden by material sense, the material mask of deformity and weakness, sickness or sin, is never a part of the individual's real being.

Sometimes the first step toward freeing a sick mortal from sickness, is to help him see that in reality sickness is no part of anyone. Neither is cruelty or fear, selfishness or sensuality, grief or injury, included in the individuality which God knows.

When we begin to understand, measurably, the perfection of man in God's image, we find fear, condemnation, and discouragement lessening, and courage, confidence, hope, and love increasing. We begin to carry out the instruction on page 421 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, where she says: "Insist vehemently on the great fact which covers the whole ground, that God, Spirit, is all, and that there is none beside Him. There is *no disease*."

The real, spiritual man expresses perfection. He is the image and likeness of God, as the Bible says, and therefore like his creator. The great creator knows no sickness, no inharmony, fears no evil; and this is also true of God's likeness.

On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." This beholding of the true man was Jesus' method of healing, and he said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Thus all who would follow his precepts and repeat his healing works must learn to look beyond the material mask to the real man, who always reflects God, and who is always safe, always lovely and lovable, always pure and well.

Each one who has to work out of some problem must learn to separate himself from the discord, as Christian Science teaches. He must see his real being as wholly separate from error, unharmed by it, never mingling with it. He must learn to think of health as real and of disease as unreal; of goodness as real and of evil as unreal; of man as spiritual and Godlike, indestructible and changeless; and of all that is unlike God as unreal and powerless.

As one realizes the truth about man, he learns to help himself and others. That is, very briefly, the basis of the healing accomplished through Christian Science. By learning of God's perfection and of the perfection of the real man, thousands have healed themselves and others of all manner of disease and sin.

Christian Science teaches that sick thoughts, such as belief in disease, discouragement, fear, and hate, result in sick bodies, but that, as one definitely and consciously replaces these false, downward tending mortal beliefs with thoughts of spiritual joy and expectancy, kindness and dominion, humility and helpfulness, one manifests better health, greater strength and freedom.

To be knowing the truth about God and man for oneself all the time, and to include all others in that uplifting understanding, is truly to separate oneself from evil, to lay down one's false sense of life and build up the true or spiritual concept. This assuredly is the greatest, most healing love that we can experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Den Menschen recht sehen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS sagte (Joh. 15, 13): „Niemand hat größere Liebe denn die, daß er sein Leben läßt für seine Freunde". Den materiellen oder körperlichen Begriff vom Menschen opfern oder aufgeben, sich von seiner Annahme von Leben in der Materie, wie sie sich in den unvollkommenen Sterblichen bekundet, abwenden und den wirklichen Menschen als Gottes vollkommene Schöpfung sehen, heißt den höchsten, heilkräftigsten und segensreichsten Sinn der Liebe gewinnen. Das Bild vor uns kann ein kranker und leidender Sterblicher sein. Sich weigern, den Augenschein des materiellen Sinnes anzunehmen, und statt dessen auf der wissenschaftlichen Tatsache bestehen, daß der zu Gottes Gleichnis geschaffene wirkliche Mensch frei, stark, gesund und rein geistig ist, ist die Grundlage des Heilens in der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Es mag uns jedoch nicht leicht fallen, etwas, was Krankheit und Disharmonie zu sein scheint, von jemand, der sie bekundet, zu trennen, oder zu sehen, daß Krankheit und Sünde nicht zum wirklichen Menschen gehören. Folgende Begebenheit möge dies veranschaulichen.

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin besuchte einmal am Abend vor dem Allerheiligentag [einem Karnevalsbelustigungsabend] einige jüngere Freunde. Als sie die Tür öffnete, kam ihr eine seltsame, geduckte, häßlich maskierte Gestalt langsam entgegen. Obwohl sie überrascht war, fürchtete sie sich nicht, noch empfand sie die geringste Abscheu oder Verurteilung gegen die herannahende Gestalt. Sie wußte, daß hinter der häßlichen Maske eine gesunde, glückliche, intelligente und normale Person war. Sie wußte, daß die Maske kein Teil von dieser war, nicht zu ihr gehörte und augenblicklich abgelegt werden konnte.

Die Sünde oder die Krankheit, die schlechte Veranlagung, die Unehrlichkeit oder die Schmerzen, die einer bekunden mag, gehören in der geistigen Wahrheit ebensowenig zu ihm wie die Maske in der erwähnten Begebenheit zu der Person. Wie die Maske kein Teil dessen werden kann, der sie trägt, auch wenn er sie noch so lange trägt, so ist auch der unharmonische Zustand, der dem sterblichen Sinn so wirklich scheint, nie ein Teil unseres wirklichen Selbst.

Gott ist das Gemüt, das Leben, der Geist, und der wirkliche Mensch ist Sein Ebenbild und Seine Idee, Sein Kind. Der wirkliche Mensch ist also rein geistig, unzerstörbar und ewig. Und obgleich der wahre Mensch, Gottes Bild, durch den materiellen Sinn verborgen zu sein scheint, ist die materielle Maske der Verunstaltung und Schwäche, der Krankheit oder Sünde nie ein Teil unseres wirklichen Seins.

Manchmal besteht der erste Schritt zur Befreiung eines kranken Sterblichen von Krankheit darin, daß man ihm sehen hilft, daß Krankheit in Wirklichkeit kein Teil von ihm ist. Auch gehört Grausamkeit oder Furcht, Selbstsucht oder Sinnlichkeit, Kummer oder Kränkung nicht zum Innbegriff der Individualität, die Gott kennt.

Wenn wir die Vollkommenheit des Menschen in Gottes Bild einigermaßen zu verstehen beginnen, finden wir, daß Furcht, Verurteilung und Entmutigung abnehmen, Mut, Vertrauen, Hoffnung und Liebe dagegen zunehmen. Wir beginnen, die Ermahnung zu befolgen, die Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 421 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt, wo sie schreibt: „Bestehe mit Nachdruck auf der großen, alles umfassenden Tatsache, daß Gott, Geist, alles ist, und daß außer Ihm kein anderer ist. Es gibt keine Krankheit".

Der wirkliche, geistige Mensch drückt Vollkommenheit aus. Er ist das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, wie die Bibel sagt, und ist daher seinem Schöpfer gleich. Der große Schöpfer kennt keine Krankheit, keine Widerwärtigkeit, fürchtet nichts Böses; und dies trifft auch auf Gottes Gleichnis zu.

Auf Seite 476 und 477 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Dieses Sehen des wahren Menschen war Jesu Heilverfahren, und er sagte (Joh. 14, 12): „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue". So müssen alle, die seine Gebote halten und seine Heilungswerke wiederholen wollen, hinter der materiellen Maske den wirklichen Menschen sehen lernen, der immer Gott widerspiegelt, und der immer geborgen, immer schön und liebenswert, immer rein und gesund ist.

Jeder, der ein Problem auszuarbeiten hat, muß sich vom Mißklang trennen lernen, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft es lehrt. Er muß sein wirkliches Sein als gänzlich vom Irrtum getrennt, nicht durch Irrtum geschädigt und nie mit Irrtum vermischt sehen. Er muß denken lernen, daß Gesundheit wirklich und Krankheit unwirklich ist; daß das Gute wirklich und das Böse unwirklich ist; daß der Mensch geistig und gottähnlich, unzerstörbar und unveränderlich ist; und daß alles, was Gott unähnlich ist, unwirklich und machtlos ist.

Wenn man die Wahrheit über den Menschen erkennt, lernt man sich und anderen helfen. Dies ist, kurz gesagt, die Grundlage des durch die Christliche Wissenschaft vollbrachten Heilens. Durch Erkenntnis der Vollkommenheit Gottes und der Vollkommenheit des wirklichen Menschen haben Tausende sich und andere von Krankheit und Sünde aller Art geheilt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß die Folge kranker Gedanken, wie des Glaubens an Krankheit, Entmutigung, Furcht und Haß, ein kranker Körper ist; daß man aber bessere Gesundheit, größere Stärke und Freiheit bekundet, wenn man diese falschen, niederziehenden Annahmen bestimmt und bewußt durch Gedanken geistiger Freude und Erwartung, Freundlichkeit und Herrschaft, Demut und Hilfsbereitschaft ersetzt.

Wer sich beständig der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen bewußt ist und alle anderen in dieses erhebende Verständnis einschließt, trennt sich wahrhaft vom Bösen, gibt seinen falschen Sinn vom Leben auf und baut den wahren oder geistigen Begriff auf. Dies ist gewiß die größte, heilkräftigste Liebe, die wir erfahren können.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Wind Lies Down

THE wind, grown weary, sprawls upon the hill
With forepaws crossed and nose against the ground.
Within his hole, the fox of time grows still
And dreams that he can feel the pressing hound
Upon his flanks. Meanwhile—too fagged to run—
The lean wind dog-naps underneath the sun.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1938

Women Voters Demand Spread Of Merit Plan

Bay State League Sees Need for an Improved Public Personnel

At Annual Parley

Work for Proportional Representation Is Pushed in State

Stressing more forcefully than ever before the need for better personnel in government, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters opened its two-day annual convention this morning at the Hotel Sheraton.

After a welcome to the delegates by Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, President of the Boston League, and reports by members of the staff, Mrs. Merle Fainsod, President of the State League, pointed out in her address that there had been in the past year a substantial increase in League membership, with two new branches in Waltham and Dedham. Four successful schools of politics had been held. As an example of League educational technique, she added, 46 open meetings on Proportional Representation had been held in Cambridge alone. Exceptional work had been done on the Civil Service bills, jury service for women, and the sales tax.

First organized in Boston in 1920, to take over the unfinished task of the movement for the emancipation of women after achieving the franchise, the League has devoted itself to adult education, especially for political citizenship, and has constituted itself a guardian of the rights of women against discriminatory legislation and the promoter of better conditions for children. It is a nonpartisan organization, designed to increase women's participation in government by a program of political action based on adequate preparation.

Civil Service Study

On its program of state responsibilities for continued study are the strengthening and extension of the Civil Service, including the reduction of Civil Service preference for veterans; a more equitable distribution of the tax burden; municipal manager plan with council elected at large by Proportional Representation; state-wide re-registration of voters including signature card system and provisions for a regular revision of the lists; maintenance of academic freedom implying repeal of the teacher's oath, repeal of the compulsory flag salute and opposition to censorship of textbooks; special treatment for juvenile offenders; child labor legislation; administration and development of the Social Security Act; statutory guaranties of rights to collective bargaining; slum clearance, and jury service for women.

Distributed at the convention was the leaflet of the National League of Women Voters, calling attention to the fact that the people of the United States pay $4,500,000,000 a year in salaries to the 3,300,000 government employees, Federal, State and local, and that "the Government is entitled to the best!" Explaining why the merit system, not the spoils system, should be used to fill government jobs, the leaflet declares:

Argument and Rebuttal

They say corruption in government is the voters' fault. Let the people who want honest officials clean up elections. **We** say, one way to clean up elections is to elect only a few important officials, appoint the rest on merit, and make it possible for them to do a good job by abolishing patronage.

They say, the victorious party has a right to fill jobs with its supporters. **We** say, policy-making positions, relatively very few in number, should, of course, be filled by members of the successful party; all others on the basis of merit alone. Public revenues are to finance public services, not party organizations.

They say the parties cannot live without paaronage. **We** say they do in some countries. Look at England. Patronage is more bother

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Judge Denies Jury Trial As the Dolan Case Opens

In Boston Today

Contempt Charge Hearing Is Begun

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court today denied jury trials to former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn, Harold P. Simpson and Robert E. Dinsmore who went on trial today for contempt of court in an alleged conspiracy to "fix" jurors.

Trial before Judge Fosdick started at 12:20 this afternoon. At the opening of the hearing Judge Fosdick revealed that he had interviewed each juror named in the complaint and that each had denied that he had been approached.

This disclosure followed a suggestion by Dolan's attorney, Timothy F. Callahan, that Judge Fosdick should say whether or not he had been biased by his investigation.

The first witness was William M. Prendible, clerk of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court.

Mr. Prendible introduced the original indictments against Dolan, Quinn and Edward J. Supple (who has no part in the contempt proceedings), in which Mr. Dolan was charged with violation of the city charter in accepting "secret profits" and Quinn and Supple with giving "secret profits" to Dolan in the trans-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Tobin Announces Economy Contest

Counseling close scrutiny of the spending of every penny of city funds, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at his first meeting with the heads of Boston's 42 municipal departments this morning, announced the offer of $45 in prizes in a contest he is sponsoring among city employees.

The prizes will be awarded for the four best letters of 100 words or less describing an actual instance in which the employee has saved money for the city. The first prize will be $25, the second $10, and there will be two prizes of $5 each.

The Mayor told the heads of departments that the city budget is the lowest, exclusive of welfare costs, of any year since 1930. He urged them to try to make it possible to lower next year's figure still more by making sizeable savings in their individual budgets this year wherever possible.

Although economy was the main theme of the meeting, courtesy came in for brief commendatory comment. As a result of his order, issued several weeks ago, urging more courtesy on the part of municipal employees in their contact with citizens, the Mayor said a number of letters had been received at his office praising a new and more friendly and helpful attitude noted in City Hall offices and elsewhere.

Kennedy May Get Harvard Honors

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will receive an honorary degree from Harvard University at Commencement this June, it was rumored in Boston today.

University officials, however, refused to comment, saying that the list of those who will receive honorary degrees has not been made up. It is Harvard's usual custom not to announce recipients until noon of the day degrees are awarded.

The rumors gained strength, nevertheless, when it was reported from London that Mr. Kennedy plans to attend Commencement exercises June 23, to see his oldest son, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., graduated. Ambassador Kennedy was graduated from Harvard in 1912.

Astoria Pigeon Alights in Boston

A blue and gray homing pigeon which flew in an open window of the Christian Science Publishing House last night and was turned over to the Animal Rescue League, was identified today as the property of A. S. Engel of 3527 Twenty-eighth Street, Astoria, N. Y.

Last night's messenger was the third which has sought shelter at 1 Norway Street and which has been cared for until delivery to authorities who could find their owners.

The pigeon was quite tame and lay quiescent while being stroked. On one leg it had the metal band number of the International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, and in a capsule on the band on the other leg was a code message.

Procedure in locating owners of birds ordinarly involves correspondence with A. T. Nelson, secretary of the International Federation at Baltimore, Md. The Animal Rescue League, however, had a band listing directory at hand, so today a letter is on its way to Mr. Engel asking what he wants to do with his bird.

WPA Workers Love Their Sports

Because they couldn't resist watching Quincy High School's young athletes demonstrating their prowess, the WPA workers on the Municipal Stadium grounds will hereafter go to work an hour earlier. Schoolboy sports, on the other hand, will not begin until 4 p. m. in order not to divert the workers from their picks and shovels.

Up to now, the practice periods and the WPA work day coincided. Resting on their picks and shovels, the workmen have provided a fascinated gallery for Quincy High's baseball players, trackmen and other athletes. Bosses complained, however, that though WPA-ers were admirable as a cheering section, their progress on improving the Municipal Stadium was virtually non-existent. So, after a conference attended by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, coaches, school and WPA officials this morning, the new arrangement was made.

"It will be interesting to find out if the interest of the WPA workers in sports will continue after hours and not only when they are paid for watching," said Mayor Burgin.

Ousted Women Workers to Fight

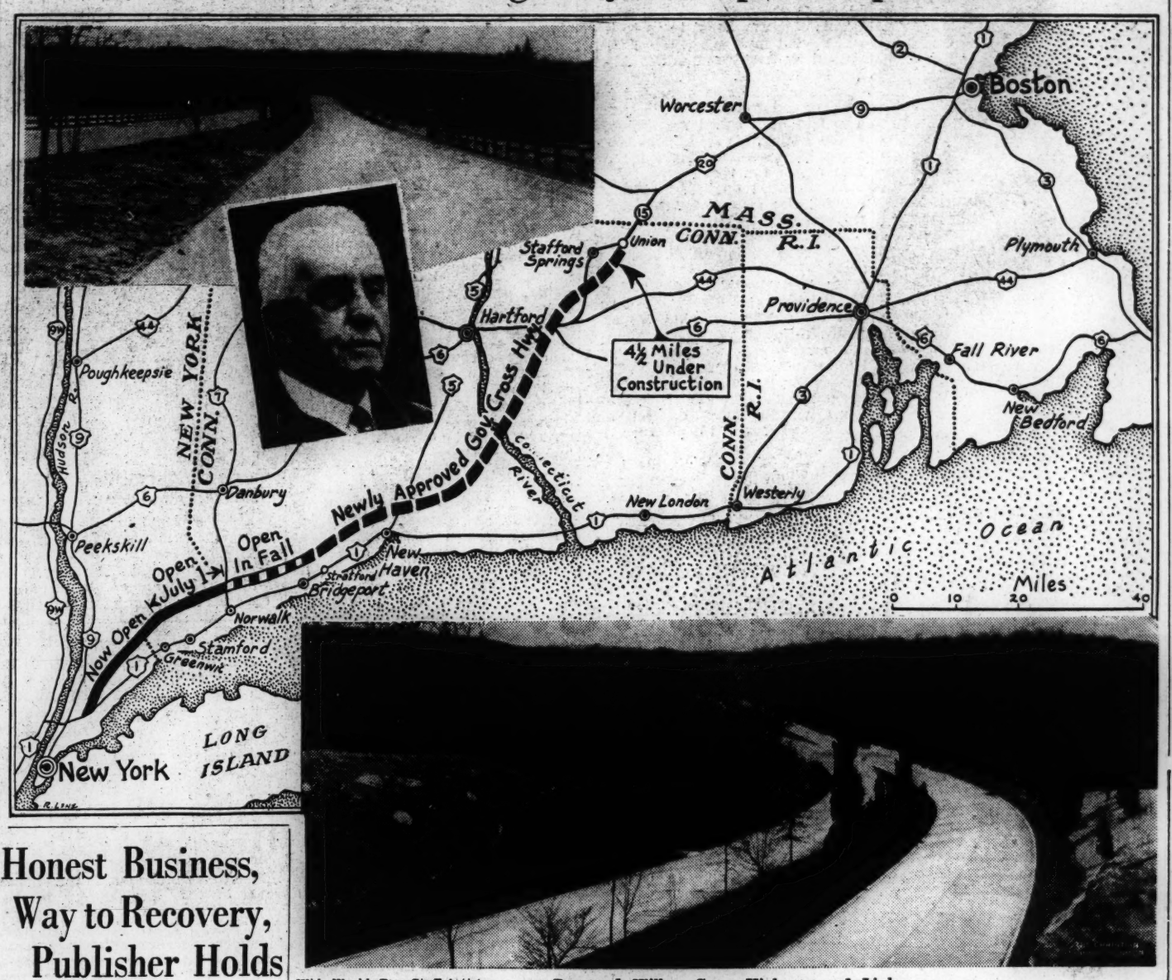
Somerville hath no fury these days like the women whom Mayor John M. Lynch scorned when he decided that matrons should be dropped from the City pay roll for economy purposes.

Separately and in groups, the 14 women who received their notices of dismissal from City Solicitor Robert J. Muldoon last week end, began to file petitions for the hearing which Mayor Lynch is required to give them. The deadline for filing such petitions—after which the matter is automatically dropped—is at 5 p. m., today. Once requested, the hearings must be held within two weeks.

Seven of the discharged matrons

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

New Connecticut Highways to Speed Up Traffic



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Proposed Wilbur Cross Highway and Links

The Hutchinson River Parkway in Upper Left and Merritt Parkway Below Are Part of New System of Fast Driveways to New York City. The Map Shows Route of Proposed New Road, With Inset of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross

Honest Business, Way to Recovery, Publisher Holds

Asserting the New Deal program of trying to "push" the Country into prosperity has failed, Walter D. Fuller of Philadelphia, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, declared today prosperity can be restored only by business "pulling" itself out through "an honest and truthful sales job."

Mr. Fuller, publisher of the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines, addressed the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon in the Chambers' headquarters. He was warmly applauded by the merchants and manufacturers who attended.

As a secondary feature of his address, Mr. Fuller assailed the New Deal's use of Government funds to "sell itself" to the people through radio, newspaper, and other "propaganda," the purpose of which, he charged, is "to lull into acceptance those not interested (in the New Deal), stimulate those who follow, and smear those who oppose."

For seven years we have been trying to "push" this Country into prosperity, he declared. "Relief, WPA grants, Federal housing loans, agricultural adjustments, construction of public buildings, RFC loans to industry, and many other schemes have been used.

"As a result, the National debt has grown 23 thousand million dollars during this period, there are still many people out of work and no one appears to have had their wants satisfied. I submit that the effort has been a failure."

Spring Skiing Fine In New Hampshire

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., May 17

With New England decked in all the delicate green finery of spring, the New Hampshire Weather Bureau today poked its official nose outside the door to whisper—come up and have a last ski!

During the past 24 hours, said the Bureau, more than a foot of snow had fallen on Mt. Washington and the temperature stood at 24 degrees.

Indications appeared to promise, continued the Bureau, obviously enjoying the situation, "ideal conditions for skiing."

By-Pass Highway Planned To Cut New York-Boston Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17 — Highway traveling time commensurate with that of the railroads is envisaged between New York City and Boston, as Connecticut considers bids for contracts on a new super-express highway to provide uninterrupted traffic flow from the Massachusetts line north of Stafford Springs to the town of Trumbull, several miles inland from Bridgeport.

The latest link in Connecticut's rapidly lengthening chain of through-way express roads will be known as the Wilbur Cross Highway, in honor of the State's popular Governor, who has done so much to stir legislators into action against mile-long traffic snarls encountered by motorists in the maze of coastal towns from New Haven to Port Chester.

Bids for the first 4½ miles of the Cross parkway from Route 15 at the Massachusetts border to Bald Hill in the direction of Ashford, are already in, with the A. I. Savin Company of East Hartford the low bidder. For the 24,444 feet of highway, the company bid $244,444.44.

From Bald Hill, the road will tap new rights of way, it is expected, running east of Manchester and Middletown to the town of Hamden, thence to Nichols Farm in Trumbull.

Without Interference

At Trumbull, the Cross parkway will connect with the Merritt Parkway, now under construction from the Hutchinson River Parkway at the New York state border between Port Chester and White Plains. The Merritt Parkway will be opened on July 1 as far as Route 7 in Winnipauk, northeast of Norwalk. The new road runs parallel to the old Post Road, Route 1, on an entirely new right of way, avoiding traffic-jammed coastal towns, which have heretofore made the trip from Boston to New York a series of spasmodic stops and starts.

Motorists have been able to cover the distance from Boston to a point just beyond Hartford, half way to New York City, in just about one half the time consumed over the last half of the trip into New York. Average highway running time for the Boston to New York trip has been about six hours, or some 35 miles an hour. When the Cross and Merritt parkways are finished, reducing cross-traffic interference, pedestrian delays, and other hazards, to an absolute minimum, five hours, or regular railroad running time, is considered quite feasible for highway transportation.

Roughly, that will mean an average of about 40 miles an hour. Not only that, but the beauty of the Connecticut landscape will be unraveled to motorists in all its rural grandeur, untainted by billboards, commercial slums, and bottleneck bridges. For it is proposed to make of this new highway connection to New York a model, multiple-lane road, well landscaped, with opposing traffic separated by wide center strips of grass and shrubs.

That is the ultimate goal. But the Cross layout calls first of all for a rolled gravel surface and a two-lane road, until the completed roadway is accurately routed and ready for full-length service.

Completion of the Merritt Parkway to Trumbull, which will attain the ultimate in modern highway planning, is expected by late fall. And that means the elimination of the worst part of the traffic in coastal towns and cities, which include Port Chester, Greenwich, Stamford, Noroton, Darien, Norwalk, Westport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, and Stratford. The Cross parkway will by-pass New Haven, Hartford, and other population centers that now

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Church Parley Urges Abolition Of Liquor Board

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., May 17—Charging that the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission "overrules local license boards in nine cases out of ten," the Massachusetts State Congregational Conference and Missionary Society urged the abolition of the commission, at its 139th annual meeting here yesterday.

In voting censure of the ABC, the conference, which was attended by 1,200 delegates, declared the commission ruled in favor of persons who had been refused licenses by local license commissions or who had had licenses revoked.

The conference warned that the Commonwealth "will fall into moral chaos under fascist control" unless Congregational and other Christian Churches can find a way to "express the intelligent opinion of their constituency."

The warning was contained in a report of the Committee on Moral and Social Welfare which declared "pending legislation increasingly affects moral issues and our cherished liberties."

A letter in which Roger W. Babson, business statistician and moderator of the Congregational Church National Council, urged salary increases for Congregational ministers will come up for discussion at the conference, today.

Workers Deny Campaign Gifts Won Positions

Five State Employees Face Questioning at Legislative Inquiry

Linked to Hurley

Witness Tells of Being Paid While Studying to Pass Civil Service Test

Warren Patten, counsel for a special legislative committee, sought to show today that five employees of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission received appointments as a result of contributions by themselves or friends to the 1936 campaign funds of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Placing the five employees on the witness stand before the Legislators at the Statehouse, Mr. Patten drew from some of them denials that they had contributed, from others admissions that they knew the alleged contributors, but in each case a firm statement that no contribution had aided in their appointments.

Charges Against Hurley

Evidence presented by Mr. Patten was part of the Republican-controlled inquiry's efforts to prove charges that Governor Hurley has rewarded friends by appointments to the Compensation Board's pay roll without regard to the spirit of the Civil Service statutes.

In addition to intimations regarding campaign contributions at the hearing, the Committee counsel brought out that non-Civil Service employees of the Board had been sent to school to prepare for Civil Service examinations, and were paid full salaries in the meantime. The examinations would open the way to permanent positions for the non-Civil Service employees.

Testimony on this subject came from George A. Wells, of Worcester, who declared he had been paid as a Board employee while being taught in a school conducted by the Board at its Nashua Street offices in Boston. He added he "believed" the others in the school were paid while they studied, too.

Political Connections

Later, four employees with political connections in the Democratic Party were questioned, each denying the political connections had anything to do with his (or her) appointment. One witness, after denying also that he had conferred with counsel prior to today's hearing, was reminded by Mr. Patten that he was testifying under oath.

Among the group with political connections were John C. McGuire of Cambridge, who said he is a brother-in-law of Laurence P. Harrington, Executive Secretary of the Compensation Commission; Benjamin Louis Schwalb, of Chelsea, who testified he was a former member of the Board of Aldermen and Secretary of the Chelsea Democratic City Committee; and Edwin O. Learned, of Somerville, who said he resigned as a member of the Somerville Democratic City Committee before accepting the State job.

Contributions Denied

Two employees were asked if they had contributed to the Hurley campaign fund and vigorously denied it. When shown names on the official list of campaign contributors identical with their own, they insisted the names must belong to other persons.

The witnesses questioned in this way were Edward G. Reilly, of Cambridge, who said he has a voting residence in Boston, and who holds a $3,360 job as Supervisor of the Metropolitan Area and part of Middlesex County, and Edward Francis O'Day, graduate of Boston College, who signed his application "E. Francis O'Day."

The list of campaign contributors included an Edward G. Reilly ($650) and an E. Francis O'Day.

Two other employees were asked if their fathers had contributed to Mr. Hurley's campaign, but declared they did not know whether this was the case or not. They were Charles Joseph McManus of Lynn and Miss Dorothy F. Mullin of Winchester. Each said no contributions had anything to do with their appointments.

Unaware of Gift

Mr. McManus, who is getting $1,920 a year as a Supervisor of Claims, said his father, Charles E. McManus, "knew" Governor Hurley, but the witness denied knowledge of a $100 contribution listed as from Charles E. McManus.

Miss Mullin, who took a non-competative Civil Service examination as Head Clerk, started out at $2,280 a year, and since then has been boosted in pay. Her father's name is Francis R. Mullin. She insisted, however, that a Francis R. Mullen, who contributed $100 to aid the Hurley governorship fight, could not be her father, since the last names were spelled differently.

Important friends were claimed by Miss Helen M. Foley, who received a $1,500 job from the Commission, but she said they had not helped her to get her position. Her friends included Felix Carr, listed as a $700 contributor to the Hurley treasury, and Frederick J. Muldoon, described as a $1,000 contributor.

It was announced the hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Boston Chamber Elects

The Boston Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting today elected eight new directors for terms of three years. They were: George L. Anderson, Richard L. Bowditch, Frederic C. Church, Jr., Alfred E. Colby, John C. Kiley, Roger Preston, Edward W. Supple, and Harry R. Tosdal.

Vermont Symphony Orchestra To Assist State Musicians

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 17—The Vermont Symphony Orchestra Association, Inc., has filed papers of association with the Secretary of State, stating that the association was organized to foster and encourage within the State the study and appreciation of music in all its forms and to aid and assist Vermont musicians in development of their musical abilities and talents. The non-profit association has its principal offices in Rutland.

Subscribers were: Prof. Lewis K. Hathaway of Middlebury, Albert N. Lyons of Rutland, Alan Carter of Woodstock, Paul C. Pelton of Rutland, David L. Parsons of East Dorset, and Harlie E. Wilson of Burlington.

The appointment of a brigadier general to succeed Brigadier General Greenlaw, who has commanded the 86th Brigade since its organization following the World War, depends on mutual agreement between the adjutant generals of Maine and Vermont and an allotment by the United State War Department in conformity with the agreement.

Guard Nominations

An assembly of 41 company commissioned officers of the 172nd Infantry of the Vermont National Guard has nominated and recommended to Governor Aiken officers to fill prospective vacancies July 1, caused by the expected promotion of Col. Leonard F. Wing of Rutland to the rank of brigadier general in command of the 86th Infantry Brigade as a result of the honorable retirement of Brig. Gen. Albert Greenlaw of Augusta, Maine.

Adjt. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson said that Lieut. Col. Reginald W. Buzzell of Bennington had been nominated to succeed Colonel Wing, Lieutenant Colonel Buzzell formally lived in Newport, but is now Superintendent of the Vermont Soldiers' Home. Maj. William G. Barrett of Montpelier was nominated to succeed him as lieutenant colonel and Capt. Elbert T. Kimball of Burlington was recommended to succeed Major Barrett.

The assembly was held in accordance with provisions of the Vermont Constitution. Customarily the appointment of officers by the Governor conforms entirely with nominations by the assembly of commissioned officers.

Cement Trade Figures Rise Under 4½ Cent Tariff Pact

Boston's foreign trade is gaining, as a result of the reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and about 17 other nations.

This is evidenced in figures available at the Custom House, showing that building materials, which normally spell activity, are coming into this port in volume.

Cement alone has doubled in quantity imported in two years. The calendar year 1935 saw about 30,000,000 pounds of cement brought to Boston from Belgium. In 1937, the figure jumped to 61,161,354 pounds, and, in addition, cement from other countries swelled the total imports for 1937 to 69,587,931 pounds.

Tariff duty on cement is 6 cents for each 100 pounds brought into the country. Nations with which the United States has reciprocal trade agreements pay a duty of only 4½ cents a hundredweight.

The 1937 imports were all admitted on the 4½ cents basis, with exception of those from Germany, which were assessed 6 cents, because no trade agreement exists with that country. The 1937 cement imports at Boston were as follows:

From	pounds
Belgium	61,161,354
England	577,243
The Netherlands	6,308,700
Yugoslavia	676,390
Germany	876,244

Contrasting with this total, the imports at Boston in 1935 were:

From	pounds
Belgium	29,381,026
Poland	1,359,651
Denmark	2,375,200
United Kingdom	23,560
Germany	53,095

Wallboards are in somewhat the same position in so far as imports are concerned, though the duty was not reduced by the reciprocal trade agreements. Tariff is set at 10 per cent of the value in country of origin; and the trade pacts have merely "bound" the tariff at that figure, or else have assured each country that there would be no change during the term of the agreement.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and early Wednesday, followed by increasing cloudiness toward night; probably showers Wednesday night or Thursday; not much change in temperature, with lowest tonight near 50 degrees; moderate northwesterly winds, diminishing and becoming variable.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; showers Wednesday night; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair in the east portion and increasing cloudiness in the west portion; showers Wednesday night and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with showers Wednesday night and Thursday; slightly cooler on the coast Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southeast Wednesday over the south portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday except possibly showers near Sandy Hook Wednesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	48	Minneapolis	54	52
Bermuda	68	60	New Orleans	74	72
Chicago	54	54	New York	58	56
Denver	54	52	Norfolk	64	54
Helena	46	42	Philadelphia	60	56
Kansas City	64	62	St. Louis	62	58
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	54	52
Miami	78	76	Washington	60	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., May 17.
B—Minimum, May 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:23 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 2:58 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

March, "Washington Post" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Allegretto from the Second Symphony, Brahms
Fantasia, "Madame Butterfly," Puccini
Legend from the "Indian Suite," MacDowell
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
"Jolly Fellows," Waltzes ..... Vollstedt
"Sophisticated Lady" ..... Ellington-McBride
"Tritsch-Tratsch," Polka ..... Strauss

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"In Old Chicago" with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Tip Off Girls."
Scollay 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville, Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," featuring Loretta Young. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Radio Programs—Page12

Exeter—
Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen in "Island of the Sky." 1:30, 4:50, 7:55. Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Robert Taylor and M. O'Sullivan. 2:55, 6, 9.

Uptown—
"Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Boston—
"The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. 11 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Stage: Nils Thor Granlund and his new revue. "Broadway After Dark."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse
Maureen O'Sullivan, Robert Taylor, and Lionel Barrymore in "A Yank at Oxford." Also "A Slight Case of Murder," featuring Edward G. Robinson. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 10. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond, Glenda Farrell and Lewis Stone. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Brookline Village—
"Mama Runs Wild," 1:50, 4:50, 8:05. Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Robert Taylor. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas in "Angel." Also "The Ghost Goes West." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Sinners in Paradise," starring John Boles, Madge Evans and Bruce Cabot. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:30. Stage Show: Al Pearce, with CBS Ford Radio Show, Elmer Blurt, Tizzie Lish, and others.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum; 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Strand—
Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer in "Tovarich." Also "Thank You Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Tomorrow: "Love Is on the Air," with Ronald Reagan and June Travis. Also "Sh! the Octopus," with Hugh Herbert.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles (Un Carnet de Bal). 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:20. "News of the Day, 1, 2:45, 4:50, 7, 9. Also "Mickey Mouse." 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "The Charm of La Boheme."

University—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 3, 6:05, 9:25. Also "First Hundred Years," starring Robert Montgomery. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Theodora Goes Wild." Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper.

Hub—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," starring Fredric March and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Easy Living," with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "Rose Marie." Also Wallace Beery in "Old Hutch." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Ship That Died," "The New York Yankees," "Tom Kennedy & Monte Collins," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Love on a Budget," with the Jones Family, 2:09, 5:14, 8:19, and "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 3:29, 6:45, 9:43.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Fifty-fifth Faculty Concert. Norbert Lauga, violin; Raphael Silverman, violin; Louis Artieres, viola; Yves Chardon, cello; David Glazier, clarinet; and David Bacon, piano. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Concert by the Madrigal Singers of the Federal Music Project, given in conjunction with a lecture by M. Marcel Francon, on "Music and Poetry in the French Renaissance." 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on "Saints and Symbols," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Miss Sturgis's Water Colors

The Arts in Boston

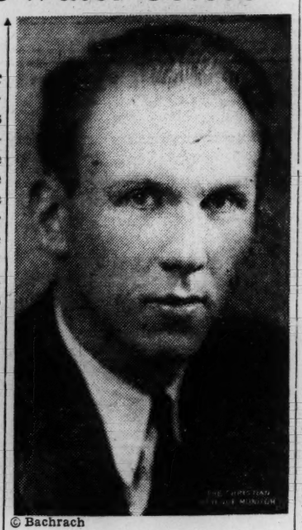
On view at the Goodman-Walker Gallery are water colors by Katharine Sturgis. The talents of Miss Sturgis have already been recognized and commented upon. There is no doubt that she is one of the most interesting and individualistic aquarellists in this community. Her freedom from the kind of palette and brushstroke commonly employed by local water colorists is in itself refreshing. Miss Sturgis is very sparing in use of color, and very calculating in applying it. Consequently, her pictures gain through implication rather than description. With benefit she has studied Asiatic landscape. One finds Miss Sturgis akin to Sesshū.

The diagonal direction dominates in her design and she carries the eye into a vista, abruptly to right and then to left along an outline of seacoast, the rail of a boat, across a mesh of derricks. In other words, Miss Sturgis regulates the scene which she depicts, drawing it shrewdly within the scheme of her design, ignoring all non-essentials. This method is refreshing when compared with water colors which still depend unwittingly upon a naturalistic or photographic interpretation, where shapes and shadows and distances are too literally heeded. Miss Sturgis's view of nature is personal, abstracted, atmospheric. She gives form to her feeling about things in a most stenographic way, but her conciseness is enriched with good taste.

More and more of late we find colorists working upon wet paper as she does, achieving that pleasing blotter effect. So long as it is not carried to excess, it is agreeable.

At the same gallery are to be seen some exceptionally good impressions of prints by great masters. Included are engravings by Schongauer, Dürer, Mantegna, Marcantonio Raimondi, and Rembrandt.

D. A.



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Leroy Anderson

Guest Conductor of the Symphony Hall Pop Concert on Harvard Night, Next Monday

Boston Stage Notes

"Pins and Needles," the Garment Workers' musical, will remain at the Shubert through next week.

The Poets Theater of Harvard will present the "Alcestis" of Euripides, in an English version by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Maxwell Anderson's "Star Wagon," with Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish, will come to the Shubert on May 30.

Boston Dance Notes

A demonstration of Hawaiian dancing will be given at the Bouvé-Boston School of Physical Education, 105 South Huntington Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 4:15, by Mrs. Mary Frances Barnes, an American woman who has lived in Honolulu and studied the native dances of the Hawaiian Islands. The program will mark the beginning of a nation-wide tour for the purpose of acquainting Americans more closely with the Hawaiian dance as an art form.

On Saturday evening, in Jordan Hall, Boris Novikoff will present his Russian-American Ballet in "Coppélia" (Delibes); "Unfinished" Symphony (Schubert), a new romantic ballet in one act, and "Rêve Angélique" (Rubinstein and Grieg), a new ballet in two acts. Choregraphy for all three ballets is by Mr. Novikoff.

Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman, assisted by Mabelle Patton, will give her annual display of dancecraft at the Copley Theater on Friday evening, May 27. Mrs. Wyman is the oldest active dance teacher in the United States and this year celebrates her fiftieth anniversary as teacher and as director of Mrs. Butler's May Festival, of which the display of dancecraft is a continuation. She is a member of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers in London, of the New York Society of Teachers of Dancing, and of the Boston Dancing Teachers' Club, which she founded 25 years ago.

Recreation Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 17—A four-day Recreation Institute, offering courses in social recreation, dramatics, music, handicraft, and instruction for camp counselors, will be held at the University of New Hampshire June 22-25, Director J. C. Kendall of the New Hampshire Extension Service today announced.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

actions of the Legal Securities Corporation.

All three were indicted for conspiracy to steal and Dolan alone with 10 counts of larceny.

This case was about to go to trial when contempt proceedings were started by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle.

Mr. Prendible also presented jury lists of approximately 200 jurors who had been called for the April (1938) sitting. He said about 200 of these lists were available for any who called for them.

As the trial opened, Edward M. Dangel, also counsel for Mr. Dolan, requested a jury trial.

Judge Fosdick said: "Do you seriously present this motion, Mr. Dangel?"

Mr. Dangel said he did and explained that this case was not "direct contempt," but "indirect contempt alleged."

His motion was denied as were similar motions by Francis X. Hurley for Mr. Quinn and Robert Robinson for Mr. Simpson. Mr. Dinsmore was without counsel and asked the court to preserve his rights.

Judge Fosdick also dismissed another motion to dismiss the charges on grounds that the defendants denied contempt in answers filed by counsel.

Huntington Pass To Reopen Soon

The $500,000 Huntington Avenue overpass, part of which subsided gently into the adjoining pond soon after it was opened nearly a year and a half ago, will be reopened in the next few days, William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, announced today. Another $95,000 has been expended as a result of the collapse.

All that remains to be done is to complete the resurfacing of a section of the Jamaicaway which leads to the overpass. This is expected to be finished within a week, according to the Commissioner.

Ship Malamton To Be Repaired

The C. D. Mallory Corporation freighter Malamton which went aground on Block Island several weeks ago, has been floated, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Frank S. Davis, manager, learned this morning, and is to be repaired in New York.

The Robbins Dry Dock and Repair Company has undertaken to complete the work in 27 days for $92,000.

The Malamton was on the way from Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston when it struck. The freight for Boston and Portland, Maine, was lightered.

Bethlehem Bids Lowest on Ships

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of Fore River was low bidder on contracts for the United States Government for four merchant vessels, it was announced today. The bid was $2,559,000.

The company is now defending a complaint before the National Labor Relations Board on a charge of violation of the Wagner Act.

(Continued from Page 11)

are being represented by Wendell P. Murray, attorney for James M. Curley in the suit which the City of Boston brought against the former Mayor. Attorney Murray announced today that he would take the fight to the Supreme Court.

"The employment of a married woman doesn't constitute a disability," Mr. Murray declared today, asserting at the same time that the city would have to re-employ the working wives and give them back pay in full. "The question is: Are they rendering competent and efficient service? The jobs are not for the needy but for the competent."

Some of the women filing petitions for hearings today announced that they would fight the Mayor through the Civil Service Commission. They contend that if, as the City avers, the dismissals were caused by economy, the Civil Service rules require that a process of seniority be observed in determining those to be discharged. If not upheld on this point, they will seek future reinstatement through another Civil Service regulation that civil servants be given a preferred place in rehiring.

Meanwhile, Somerville citizens were beginning to wonder whether Mayor Lynch wasn't beginning to tangle in the economy whip which he began cracking last January at the expense of married women in the City employ. At the time, he flicked out at the 14 in City Hall, 16 in the schools and 12 in various other positions, some under civil service. The School Department complied only partly with the mayor's program by making it a violation to employ married women in the future. Four matrons have been discharged from the library staff.

The Board of Aldermen, after two months' controversy, enacted an ordinance forbidding the employment of married women whose husbands are gainfully occupied. It was this action that brought about the present retaliation.

Pettengill Bill Opponents Unite

The lines between maritime workers and steamship operators are apparently being forgotten as they join forces to fight for traffic which both railroads and intercoastal ship lines claim is essential for continued solvency. This united front against land competition was evidenced this morning as the Luckenbach Line Co., Inc., distributed circulars to truckmen, dockmen and other waterfront workers in Boston, urging opposition to passage of the Pettengill Bill.

This bill provides for repeal of the "long and short haul clause" of the Interstate Commerce Act, and would permit the railroads to make lower rates for long than for short hauls. Opposition to the bill has already been expressed by the Boston Port Authority and the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The circulars distributed by the Luckenbach management—operators of intercoastal services—today read:

"Waterfront workers, truckmen, fight for your existence. The railroads will be able to destroy our business and your job unless we succeed in preventing passage of the Pettengill Bill (H. R. 1668). If passed it gives the railroads power to cut their long haul rates and destroy domestic steamship business. Have your union write or wire your U. S. Senators now and do the same yourself, demanding that they vote against the Pettengill Bill. Your job and our business are in peril. Our interests are the same. If we work together we can protect them."

Fishing Craft Damaged by Fire

Fire today broke out in the engine room of the New Bedford fishing dragger William H. Killigrew, which was tied up at the Boston fish pier. However, there was only slight damage reported Capt. Lawrence Bonia of the vessel, owing to quick and liberal response to the alarm.

According to the crew, the fire started when the engine backfired. A fire boat came alongside the pier and with the help of land apparatus, which congested this vicinity of the pier and Northern Avenue, the fire was extinguished.

The vessel is owned by Elmer Jacobsen of High Street, New Bedford.

Bank Employee Is Sentenced

Arthur L. Shirley, former assistant treasurer of the North Adams Trust Company, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty on charges of embezzlement of $7,400 of the bank's funds, and was sentenced to serve a year and a day in Federal penitentiary by Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court today.

The shortage was discovered during Shirley's vacation last year and he was arrested. He had been with the bank since 1922 and, according to Assistant United States Attorney John A. Canavan, no economic pressure influenced him. His counsel, B. Berkowitz, declared the embezzlement apparently resulted from a desire "to keep up with the Joneses."

Quashing of Knox Indictment Denied

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court today denied a motion on behalf of George T. Knox, former special State police officer, to quash an indictment brought against him May 10, charging first degree murder of Mrs. Helen D. Dale. Mrs. Dale was found shot in Knox's apartment on Commonwealth Avenue May 22, 1937.

The motion was argued by James J. McGrail, counsel for Knox, and was based on the fact that the indictment was signed by an "acting foreman" of the grand jury.

Albert Lindi, clerk of the Grand Jury, testified the signer, Andrew J. H. Bickford, was elected foreman on May 10 in the absence of the regular foreman, and that his election preceded the indictment.

'Tower Cruises' Are Resumed

The tread of many feet to the observation balcony of the Custom House Tower was resumed today after a lapse of six weeks.

The "tower" car, only elevator going above the 18th floor, has been practically rebuilt in the past six weeks after serving more than 20 years. During repairs visitors have been barred.

Today the car was put back in service, and the steady trek of visitors to the 26th floor of the tower, to obtain a bird's-eye view of Boston was resumed, presumably for another score of years or so.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

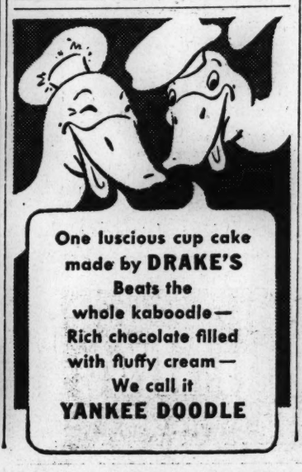
For Wednesday, May 18

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

English Tea Room

Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm with really delicious food.

31 Newbury Street Boston



One luscious cup cake made by DRAKE'S Beats the whole kaboodle—Rich chocolate filled with fluffy cream—We call it YANKEE DOODLE

Maritime Day in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Cups and Prizes to Reward Contestants

Even the Cap Worn by Miss Helen Gallagher of the Chamber of Commerce Is a Prize

National Maritime Day on May 22 will be observed in Boston by a spectacular parade of boats of the Coast Guard, the City of Boston, the Lighthouse Service, merchant vessels, yachts, Army inspection boats, a Navy tugboat, and other ships. A feature of the observance in the Harbor will be races between vessels manned by members of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Clash Looms in Legislature Over New Bay State Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

highway construction as proposed by the Governor.

During the recent House and Senate debate which led to killing of the $76,000,000 program, Mayor Tobin reiterated his argument for distribution. Today the Mayor directed his legislative leaders to support the Ways and Means program. This action constitutes a new break between the Governor and the Mayor, who frequently have followed different roads in the present fight.

It is anticipated that the chief Tobin supporters in the House, Representatives James A. Burke, Daniel P. McGillicuddy and William E. Higgins, all Boston Democrats, will immediately join with the Republican forces fighting for the new program.

Some Legislative leaders believe Governor Hurley will veto the $8,000,000 distribution proposal if the House and Senate adopt it. He followed the same course on a similar measure passed last year when the Legislature was ready to prorogue.

Although the budget bill is listed at the end of today's House calendar, Legislative leaders expect the bill will be discharged from the calendar, so it may be taken up immediately upon the opening of the session. This procedure follows the precedent established by previous Legislatures in considering the budget.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip, however, said the $8,000,000 distribution proposal probably will be acted upon before the budget is actually considered.

Forces Being Mustered

Prior to this afternoon's session, Republican leaders were checking their forces to determine whether they had sufficient strength to push through the Ways and Means Committee program. At the same time, Democratic leaders were mustering their opposition for what may be the most spectacular battle of the entire 1938 session.

Republican leaders were massed behind the new Ways and Means program, which, in regular expenditures, was approximately $5,000,000 less than the $76,000,000 budget killed last week by the Senate in unprecedented last-minute action. The Committee clipped from the budget the $5,000,000 increase in State highway expenditures which a coalition of practically all Democratic legislators and a few Republicans had forced into the previous program.

Backed by Republicans

Actually, the Ways and Means Committee program is approximately the budget bill the Republican majority has been fighting for ever since the budget first was considered this year.

Furthermore, the proposal for distribution of $8,000,000 to cities and towns for local highway purposes has been a major part of the G. O. P. program to prevent Governor Hurley from diverting $8,000,000 from the highway fund to general budget expenditures. If the Republicans win this battle they hope to avoid the threatened $3,000,000 Federal penalty for diversion in past years.

Under the Republican-favored program, the State tax on cities and towns to balance the budget would be approximately $16,000,000, one of the highest in Massachusetts history. As Republican leaders explained, however, the actual local community cost would be $8,000,000 because of the proposed $8,000,000 distribution to the same cities and towns.

Under the $76,000,000 program, the true State tax would have been $16,000,000. However, between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 would have been left in the highway fund which undoubtedly would have been diverted to other budget purposes as a means of cutting down the actual State tax. Thus the actual cost to the cities and towns would have been between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. In addition, the State would run the risk of the $3,000,000 diversion penalty.

The Republican-proposed $8,000,000 distribution to cities and towns is expected to be opposed strenuously by the Democratic minority. William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, set the stage for such opposition by stating, before the Ways and Means Committee's brief hearing on the new budget that the $8,000,000 distribution would result in "the greatest gravy bowl ever passed out." Inasmuch as most of the towns are Republican-governed, the money undoubtedly would fall into the hands of Republican officials.

Republicans, on the other hand, have fought against State highway increases on the ground that they would provide a huge patronage chest for Governor Hurley during the election campaign.

Mr. Herter explained that cities and towns of Massachusetts spend approximately $40,000,000 annually on local roads. The $8,000,000 distribution item, he added, could be applied against this $40,000,000 regular expenditure.

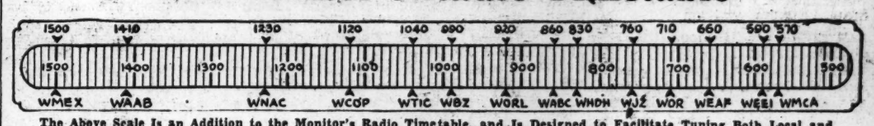
$50,000,000 Loan

A bill that would provide for highway construction out of a proposed $50,000,000 loan was filed in the House by Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston. The bill called for a 10-year State bond issue to be financed out of the gasoline tax fund.

Since the proposal also called for expenditure of the entire loan within three years, it would mean more than $16,600,000 would be spent during each of the next three years on construction, in addition to the $17,000,000 provided in the current budget submitted by the Governor.

Another plan for a $50,000,000 highway loan was put forward recently by Frank L. Kane, Associate State Commissioner of Public Works.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Norwegian program	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal varieties	Air Mail awards	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menaken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Garden Club	Novelty choir	Detective Drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Network program	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Yale Glee Club	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Network program	vocal group	Yale Glee Club	Commentator
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	"Air Mail Week"
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	Music by; Lloyd Shaffer;	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany; orchestra	soloists	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	Frank Hodak's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 Air Mail Program	Frank Hodak's Orch.	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30 Gasparre Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Hillbilly Musical Show	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45 Gasparre Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Liars' Fraternity	Victor Nelson's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Talk; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Madison Ensemble.	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety	Minstrel program	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama; music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Song team
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Studio speaker	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Sweet Music"
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	Lorenzo Jones	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Curtain Calls"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	Revue: music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	speakers
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Swingtime Trio	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Commentator	Book Reviews
2:30 News Service	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	"Variations"; music	Sports reports	Joe Ericson, songs
2:45 "Mellow Moments"	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sports reports	"Classical Album"
3:00 Dramatization	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Pitts-	"Classical Album"
3:15 'Your Government'	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	burgh baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees vs. Pitts-	Network program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	burgh baseball game	Network program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Bees vs. Pitts-	Sport reports
4:15 "Musical Moments"	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	burgh baseball game	"Song Styles"
4:30 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. Pitts-	"Romance Time"
4:45 "Dance Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	burgh baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Comment; music	Popular orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popeye	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport commentator
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "America Dances"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Methodism Anniversary.	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment; music	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gery's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Air Mail Week, talk
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interviews	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types"; variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	"Tune Types"; variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:45 "FFA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Down Memory Lane"
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor; Jesus Maria	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Sanroma, pianist	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Sport commentator	lem"; variety
11:30 Sport commentator	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Sport commentator	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sport commentator	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Sport commentator	lem"; variety

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Women Voters Demand Spread Of Merit Plan

(Continued from Page 11)

than it is worth. Many party leaders say that for every friend the system makes a hundred foes.

They say the American people do not want a class of permanent officials, they breed bureaucracy. We say the worst bureaucrats are party henchmen who serve the party boss at the expense of the public.

Merit Plan Democratic

They say the merit system is incompatible with our tradition of personal equality. We say far from it! The merit system is more democratic than the "political pull" system because it gives all citizens who can qualify an equal opportunity for public service.

They say a personnel system divorced from politics is too idealistic. It won't work. We say it works to a great extent in the Army, Navy, and the school system. It works to some degree in three-fourths of our Federal civil service, half our cities, and several States.

They say you can have good government without the merit system and bad government with it. We say, governmental machinery works well if administered well. A sound personnel law helps a sincere official and hinders a corrupt one. We recognize there must be reform of present merit systems, as well as new personnel laws.

They say, Oh, almost anyone can fill a Government job. We say not at all! Present-day government demands the services of highly qualified, experienced men and women to protect the public health, to provide welfare services, good schools, and other essential services. Even peace or war may depend upon the calibre of appointed personnel.

They say, that may be true, but look at the staggering economic problems facing American people right now. Why emphasize the personnel problem? We say, the attempt to solve every crucial problem before the public today is jeopardized by the patronage evil. The personnel of the public service must be equal to the tremendous tasks laid upon it if our form of government is to survive.

Division of Tasks

The State League's program of work is that of the National League, but the State League determines annually the specific state measures for legislative support. The National League selects from the program of work measures for Federal support. As only the Federal Government passes on questions of foreign policy, the National League's program of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy is the State League's program.

Mrs. Walter Greenough, speaker on "Backyards of Government" at today's luncheon, is the National League's Chairman on Government and Its Operation. She has effectively advocated the city manager plan, tax revision, county government reorganization and better qualified personnel in government service. Thomas Reed Powell, Langdell Professor of Law at Harvard University, will be the speaker at the dinner this evening.

Officers and directors will be elected at tomorrow morning's session. The coming year's program of work will be presented and adopted. Mrs. La Rue Brown will preside at the luncheon tomorrow, when Miss Martha Houser and Mrs. Donald Born will report on the National League Council meeting in Washington; and Mrs. Robert Wales will give the report of the Election Committee.

Guests Knocking at Your Radio Dial

Bert Lawson, CBS; Ray Lee Jackson, NBC

Radio Artists, Comedians, Dramatists, Horseless Carriages, and "Betty Lou"

Upper Left—Al Pearce, Who Is in Boston With His "Gang" This Week, as "Elmer Blurt" on His Radiocast, Tonight, 9 p. m., WEEI. Upper Middle—Bernard Herrmann (Left), Orchestra Leader; Gordon Graham, Production Man (Middle), Former Boston Radio Singer, and William N. Robson Right), Director of Columbia's "Workshop" Drama Period, Saturdays, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m.; Helen Claire, NBC Drama Star, Heard in "Death Valley Days," "Dreams of Long Ago," and "Grand Central Station." Lower Left—Merle Oberon, Screen Player, to Play in W. Somerset Maugham's "The Letter," in Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, May 23, at 9 p. m. Lower Middle—NBC Television Unit Picks Up "Horseless Carriage" in Motorcade at Preliminary Event of New York World's Fair, Last April 30. Inset—Tommy Riggs, Comedian of Long-Time Popularity on the Vallee Hour, WNAC, Thursdays, 8 p. m., and "Betty Lou Barry," Present by Virtue of His Vocal Chords

Robson Pioneered in Radio Drama's 'Workshop' Hour

Behind the Microphone

"It probably sounds conceited of me to say this, but I'm practically a voice crying in the wilderness," William N. Robson, Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Workshop drama period, said of the work being done on this Saturday evening program.

One is inclined to call it an accurate appraisal, if only to recall the unqualified approval the period has enjoyed among serious drama students. Added to this recently was the definite approval of the Workshop by the Women's National Radio Committee as one of radio's premier dramatic programs and the approval of the Institute for Education in Radio at its convention in Columbus, Ohio.

The Workshop, Mr. Robson says, was an effort to cut down the distance between the radio engineer from the radio producer. Both were suspicious and distrustful of each other, and in many cases rightfully so. Few directors attempted to learn the problems of the microphone while few engineers thought it was part of their job to know the requirements of program creation.

For the first six months, therefore, the Workshop subordinated the play to technique. Themes were chosen not so much because they lent themselves to interesting dramatic portrayal, but because they permitted the testing of certain engineering theories. In some cases there was a happy blending of both. "Gulliver's Travels," for example, was dramatized because the Workshop wanted to test a new electrical device for reducing or enlarging the size of the human voice, acoustically. It was very successful, as a play and as an engineering experiment.

However, there existed the danger that the play was lagging behind the technique. Generally, the criticisms reflected Stage Magazine's comment, "interesting, but faintly technical."

Hence, the Workshop staff's desire for a script which contained a really great theme and which, if done with the proper technique, would enable the listener to enjoy a greater degree of reality.

Such a script finally emerged—and Irving Reis, original director, dated the Workshop's coming of age from this production—when Archibald MacLeish, one of America's great poets, submitted his "The Fall of a City." It was immediately recognized as the long-sought play.

This program in April, 1937, won acclaim, and its success started such famous writers as Maxwell Anderson, Stephen Vincent Benet, Sherwood Anderson, and others shaping plays for the radio.

New England News

News events and their significance to the people of New England are the subject of the quarter-hour programs heard daily, Mondays to Fridays, at 6:30 p. m., through WNAC and Yankee Network stations. The radiocast series is called "Ocean Spray's Voice of New England."

Bell-Ringers?

We wonder whether Al Pearce, who is now playing at a local theater with his radio "Gang," will employ tonight in his radiocast the method used by some salesmen when as "Elmer Blurt, the low pressure salesman," he will show how he sells his wares to Back Bay customers.

The method is simply to ring a dozen or more bells down in the apartment house vestibule and hope that at least one apartment dweller in the dozen would snap the front door catch and let him in. The ruse was generally successful and after that the salesman could wander at will through the corridors knocking at whatever door he pleased.

'Betty Lou'

Tommy Riggs is just about as restless as the little girl in his vocalchords, one "Betty Lou Barry," who entertains coast-to-coast on Rudy Vallee's Royal Variety Hour every Thursday night over the NBC-Red Network and WKAC at 8 p. m.

In fact, to corner Tommy long enough for an interview is virtually impossible. He roves in and out of the studio, drinks a little water, paces backstage to rehearse his script, can concentrate on nothing but Betty Lou until the Thursday night performance is over. Then he rushes home, gets his wife's reactions to the program, and off they go to a supper club to relax!

The next day he is hard at work on a new script. An interview on paper is the only way to dig facts out of the extremely modest Tommy. Therefore a list of questions was submitted, and Tommy came through with the answers at his leisure. Here they are:

Date and circumstance of first amateur appearance? "At Ohio State University in 1928 I did a song, dance, and piano act (and badly) in the Varsity Show."

Your present ambition? "To have everyone love Betty Lou."

What is your pet aversion? "People who insist I'm a ventriloquist."

What is your idea of having nothing to do? "Explaining to them I'm not!"

A. D. H.

By-Pass Highway Planned

(Continued from Page 11)

stand in the way of the New York to Boston motorist.

Long-Distance Traveler

When the route is completed, the old Post Road, once the pride of New England, will lose its rating as a through-way turnpike gained as early as the days of the stage-coach and the one-horse shay. While everything has been done in the way of widening and of clipping corners to make the Post Road capable of taking modern traffic, the end of such expansion, without tearing the towns apart, has been reached.

Mile-long traffic streams are a common diet for residents along this historic route. Getting across the old Post Road is a hazardous undertaking. Traffic lights have slowed cars down to a few miles an hour. Moreover, shopping centers have been so jammed by through traffic that people have been unable to use their cars in getting to the store.

All this has not been because motorists wanted to go through these population centers on their way to and from New York. But there has been no other logical route to take. While down through Danbury is a beautiful ride, the road is winding and much longer than the coast route. Then, too, merchants liked the idea of only one route, because it meant business.

Today, Connecticut is falling into line with other New England states in building highways more for the convenience of long-distance tourists and real estate values than for merchants. Local streets are to be given back to local traffic, which highway engineers insist will react in the end to the benefit of the merchants.

With the Merritt Parkway completed to a point west of Norwalk on July 1, the motorist will be able to get into New York City with unprecedented ease. Taking route 7 out of Norwalk to the Merritt Parkway, he will skim along an unobstructed route, connecting with the Hutchinson River Parkway. Along the Hutchinson Parkway, he can proceed as far as the Cross County Parkway, turning off and along the Cross County route to Central Park Avenue or the Henry Hudson Parkway. By either of these latter routes he will reach the heart of New York City with few delays.

Worcester Idle Ratio High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17—Out of an estimated total normal working population of 40,000, this city has 16,911 unemployed, according to the final tabulation of the Federal Unemployment Census, taken last year. Of this number, 8927 registered as totally unemployed, 2561 as emergency workers (WPA, CCC, etc), and 5423 as partly unemployed. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers predominate among the unemployed. Of the totally unemployed, 6017 were men. Nearly 60 per cent of the total enrolled reported they were the only workers in their families.

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Frigidaire Shown is the Master 4-38, $144.50
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• When you buy a refrigerator, be sure that it saves in ALL 4 WAYS . . . on current, food, ice, upkeep! For some refrigerators may save you money in one, two or even three ways . . . only to waste it in some "hidden extravagance"! Play safe! Come in and see the 1938 Frigidaire with NEW Silent Meter-Miser that saves you more in *every* way there is to save! Saves ALL 4 WAYS . . . You see the *Proof* before your eyes, before you buy! See, too, Frigidaire's NEWLY-Styled 9-Way Adjustable Interior! NEW "Double-Easy" Quickube Trays throughout! NEW Moisture-Seal Hydrators! NEW Close-Bar Sliding Shelves . . . and dozens more exclusive advantages. To be sure of full 1938 value in a refrigerator—SEE FRIGIDAIRE FIRST!
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Brookline Boy Working Out With Bees Again—Northrop Concentrates on the Mile

Joe Walsh Has Batting Drill in Comeback Try

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The early sensation of the Bees' Bradenton training camp, Shortstop Joe Walsh of Brookline, is rapidly rounding into shape. The youngster made a lasting impression with Manager Casey Stengel before an old knee injury forced his retirement in the South, and now that this fault has been corrected, the boy will soon be ready to make another determined bid for recognition in the National League.

It is known that Stengel was toying with the idea of starting the season with Walsh at short, in place of Rabbit Warstler. Casey was prompted by the Brookline rookie's remarkable defensive play, and also by various reports concerning Warstler's attitude near the close of the 1937 season. Only Walsh's complete failure at the plate would have kept him out of the lineup.

Coming Along Fast

Jack Onslow, who scouts New England for the Bees and conducts a sort of school for young prospects while the club is on the road, watched Walsh run through batting practice yesterday at the Hive.

"He's coming along mighty fast," said Onslow, "and should be ready by June 1. He was hitting the ball well in practice. The knee, apparently, doesn't bother him at all."

The former Brookline High School star was voluntarily retired on April 4, while the Bees were still in the South. Any major league player joining the retired ranks must stay inactive for at least 60 days, according to the baseball constitution. So Walsh will be eligible about June 4.

As the Bees are now down to 23 men, with the passing of the May 15 deadline, the rookie infielder cannot be added to the roster until another is released. And President Bob Quinn admitted yesterday that the Walsh name would not become a part of the regular squad until he and Stengel are convinced that the boy can help them. But those who watched Joe roam the Bradenton infield are optimistic for him.

Mayo Goes West

The Bees reached the 23-player limit by the release of Eddie Mayo to Los Angeles. That happened over the week end, but the former Giant infielder is not in favor of the shift. First, he thinks he is a big leaguer and did not get a chance to prove it under Stengel. Second, he conducts a dairy farm in Clifton, N. J., and does not wish to wander so far away from this business venture.

However, Mayo seems destined to lose both arguments. He now belongs to Los Angeles, and the Pacific Coast League outfit insists he report, or face suspension. Bob Quinn has offered to retire Eddie, but reminds him that no Class AA club in the East was interested in his services. Bob also suggested that if the dairy farm is making money, the infielder had better forget baseball and give his entire attention to milk and cows. There is a strong belief that Mayo's future in the diamond industry will be confined to the minors.

The Bees released Mayo because he is precisely a third baseman. He has played a few games at shortstop, but defensively belongs at the so-called "hot corner." Debs Garms, who stayed in his place, is a more valuable man because he can play both the infield and outfield. And he is a better hitter. So much for Mayo. Those who follow the major leagues will probably never hear of him again.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Milburn Shoffner trying for his second victory today, Jim Turner will go after his third tomorrow. Jim has been beaten in his last three times out, but may be more successful against the Pittsburgh Pirates, who are in Boston for three games starting this afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

The local National Leaguers returned home with Elbie Fletcher stationed at first base, Garms at third, and Max West and Johnny Cooney alternating in left field. Stengel starts games with West in left, and shifts to Cooney for defensive strength in the later innings.

♪ ♪ ♪

West has been a big disappointment, but it must be remembered that the boy is still young and rather limited in professional experience. Given the opportunity, he should develop into a good hitter. His work during the training trip proved he has potentialities.

New England Intercollegiate Track at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17—Rhode Island State College, Maine, Brown, Boston College,, and Holy Cross stand forth as the leading contenders for the New England Intercollegiate track title which will be determined on Brown Field, Friday and Saturday.

Rhode Island State, with an entry list of 50 men, will face the star-studded field in 15 events with a superb array of field event men, led by Irving "Shorty" Folwartshny, I. C. A. A. A. A. hammer champion, and the indomitable 5ft. 6¼in. 136-pound Ed. Singsen, who was consistent at 13:6 this winter in the pole vault. Walter Gladding is up with the leaders in New England in the javelin, and Folswartshny, Aldrich, and Menick may all score in the discus. Folswartshny is also a possibility in the shot, and his teammates, Brown and Barlow, may bolster the Ram total in the hammer. Hedburg and Hammerlund figure to score in the vault, and Larkin may score in the high jump.

Dana Conley, Blount, and Senecal will make the Ram bid in the hurdles; Al Robblee is the Ram leader in the 100, with Frank Lord, finalist in last year I. C. A. A. A. A. 220, a strong contender in the furling. Carle Morrill will make his bid in the 440, and Stanley Holt, third in the I. C. A. A. A. A. half last spring in 1:53.6, will be one of the favorites in the 880 as well as the mile. He chased Harvard's Capt. Alex Northrop home in a 4:17.6 mile in the Harvard Relays. Bill Eckhart has a 9:33.6 mark in the two-mile, also from the Harvard Relays.

Rhode Island is undefeated, with dual triumphs over Manhattan, Brown, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and eat record in the Harvard Relay

The Boston College weight twins, Swenson and Gilligan, Gallogly of Holy Cross, Johnson of Maine, and McLaughry of Brown will have considerable to say about Rhode Island's bid in the weights. Maine's Hunnewell, back in competition in this meet, is a real threat to Eckhart in the two-mile, and Holt faces a great field in the 880. Conley has the season's leading mark in the low barriers, but has been losing to his teammate Blount in the high barriers. Singsen's vault points appear as the surest thing in the meet.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Syracuse 8, Clarkson 7.
Washington C. 9, Loyola (Baltimore) 0.
Tufts 13, Harvard 4.
Holy Cross 5, Villanova 4.
St. Lawrence 5, Ithaca 1.

Golf

Fordham 5, St. John's 4.

Track

Johns Hopkins 68, Catholic U. 58.

Crimson Quartermiler to Run Low Hurdles

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Jim Lightbody Winning 440 Against Yale Last Saturday, While Tudor Richards and Fran King, Team Mates, Placed Second and Third for a 9-0 Slam. These Three and Joe Donnelly Will Comprise the Harvard Mile Relay Team in the Heptagonal Meet at Princeton Saturday, and Lightbody Will Try the 220-Yard Low Hurdles, a New Event for Him

Sporting Around the Hub

National Hockey League interests are seeking to improve the playoffs. The league meeting in the near future will have several new plans proposed. The fact that Chicago, weakest team of the six in the finals last season, won the title has brought a storm of ridicule.

Some rabid folks are for abandoning the play-offs entirely, but that is absolutely out of order since the existence of the league itself is based upon the play-offs and benefits derived. The really important part of play-offs to the welfare of the league is the sustained interest in the fight for places down to the last few games.

♪ ♪ ♪

The new proposals to be offered at the meeting will embrace much of the same system of having six of the eight teams qualify. But the division of the spoils and the progress of the weakest teams to make the grade will be increasingly difficult and the top-place clubs will have assurance of not falling out in the opening round.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tony Manero is quite the sensation of local golfing circles with his remarkable play here this spring. Yesterday he waded through gale conditions at Norfolk to score 71 and 67 to take his second successive New England Professional Golfers' Association tournament honors. The Salem golfer appears to be heading for national fame again this summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is unfortunate that the annual women's Massachusetts tennis singles championship, now being played at The Country Club, does not attract more attention. The players competing rank among New England's best and the matches offer a high brand of tennis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Katharine Winthrop, former title holder, has been a prominent figure in major tennis circles for a number of years. Miss Winthrop won her match yesterday from Marian Sleeper, former Smith College star, 6—2, 9—7. In the other match played Elena Ciccone of Newton defeated Mrs. T. Richard Madden, 6—4, 8—6. Virginia Rice Johnson, seeded No. 1 and defending champion, engages Peggy Caper of Brookline as play continues today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not since the days of Paul Guibord has Dartmouth been in the tennis news as it is today. Three Big Green net stars reached the semi-finals in the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament. Bud Foster, a Melrose product, as was Guibord, defeated John Eisendrath of Wesleyan last week to reach the final. Wayland Avery and Paul Hurley played their semifinal match yesterday and Avery, who hails from South Pasadena, Calif., won out, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. He meets Foster in the final today.

♪ ♪ ♪

The doubles team of Hurley and Foster waded through all competition to score enough points to permanently retire the challenge trophy.

♪ ♪ ♪

The track season is coming down the final stretch with several important meets scheduled for Saturday. At Providence college stars will gather on the Brown track for the New England intercollegiates on Saturday. The experts pick Rhode Island State to run off with the championship with Maine or Boston College a close second.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England's three major colleges, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale, will be at the Heptagonal meet in Princeton, N. J., on Saturday. The other colleges are Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, of Boston, Mass., has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Association, the national governing body of the sport of rifle shooting, according to an announcement made today at the headquarters of the association in Washington. The club, which is open to any post office employee in the Boston Postal Division upon vote of the Executive Committee, has a charter membership of 47.

The officers are Gilbert J. Woodworth, 132 Phillips Street, Wollaston, president; Roger Ormes, 32 Standley Road, Belmont, vice-president; George W. Colhoun, 602 Bennington Street, East Boston, secretary; Frank M. Rynne, 371 Columbia Street, Cambridge, treasurer, and Charles M. Blake, 25 Sweetser Street, Wakefield, executive officer.

This club is one of 3,000 active rifle and pistol shooting clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Walsh Shifts Walker Back To Stroking Navy Varsity

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 17 (AP)—Coach Charles S. (Buck) Walsh, who has been shifting his Navy varsity oarsmen all spring in quest of the utmost power and rhythm, has made another change designed to speed up the shell seeking the eastern sprint title.

Walsh yesterday shifted Tommy Walker from bow to stroke, changing seats with Neal Almgren. Walker stroked the crew to victory over Princeton, but Almgren stroked the shell that defeated Columbia, Cornell and Syracuse.

To clinch the eastern sprint championship, Navy must defeat Pennsylvania and Harvard in the Adams Cup race here Saturday.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Lefty O'Doul, Brooklyn Dodgers outfielder, made 1,000th hit of Major League career.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	16	8	.667
Cleveland	15	9	.625
New York	14	9	.609
Washington	16	12	.571
Detroit	10	13	.435
Chicago	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	7	14	.333
St. Louis	7	17	.292

Results May 16

Detroit 13, Washington 7.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Harvard Leader Will Run Only In Mile Event

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Without hope of winning the Heptagonal meet at Princeton this Saturday, Harvard is sending a team in which some of the individuals may make names for themselves. Leading the Crimson entry list is that of Capt. Alex Northrop, who will compete only in the mile.

The rangy Harvard captain will not compete in the half mile because the Harvard authorities wish to give him a chance to concentrate on the mile. He will be running against Princeton's Bradley in particular and since both milers are capable of running under 4.20, a grand race is in prospect.

Northrop broke both the mile and half-mile dual meet records against Yale last Saturday, running the longer distance in 4:18.2 and the shorter in 1:52.3. His times were considered remarkable in that he was doubling and the fact that divisional examinations had prevented customary workout during the week.

Jim Lightbody, Harvard's other exceptional runner, will not have opportunity to feature in his event, the 440. There is no 440, 220 or 100 in the Heptagonal meet because the dash men run relays instead. Lightbody has been entered in the 220 hurdles which he ran against Yale. The quartermiler is not a hurdler yet, but since the trials for this event are in the morning and the mile relay is his only other event, he wants the experience of trying.

Other leading potentialities as scorers for Harvard are George Downing in the shot put, John Herrick in the discus, Steve Brennan in the hammer, Haydock and Aertsen in the high jump and the mile relay team made up of Lightbody, Richards, King and Donnelly. The entries:

Shot Put—George A. Downing '40 and Howard P. Mendel '40.
Hammer—S. H. Brennan, Jr., '38 and William J. Shallow '40.
Javelin—Bertram M. Litman '38.
Discus—John H. Herrick '38, and Downing.
High Jump—Bob Haydock '39 and Guillaem Aertsen, II, '40.
Pole Vault—W. L. Pettingell '38, and F. M. MacIsaac '40.
880—Joseph C. Bradley '39 and J. F. McClure '39.
120 Hurdles—Mason Fernald '40.
220 Hurdles—Fernald and J. C. Lightbody, Jr., '40.
Mile—Captain Northrop '38, Roswell Brayton '39 or E. V. Clark '40.
Mile Relay—Lightbody, Tudor Richards '38, Fran King '39, and Joe Donnelly '40.
Two-Mile Run—John W. Erhard '38.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Danny MacFayden, Bees — Set Dodgers down with six hits, then clouted double to start winning rally in 5-4 victory.

Odell Hale, Indians—Hit single and pair of doubles, second two-bagger putting him in position to score winning run in 10-inning 4-3 defeat of Athletics.

Herschel Martin, Phillies — Collected single, triple and homer to pace mates to 12-3 rout of Giants.

Rudy York, Tigers—Drove in five runs with single and home run, latter with bases loaded, as Tigers whipped Senators, 13-7.

Baseball's Big Six

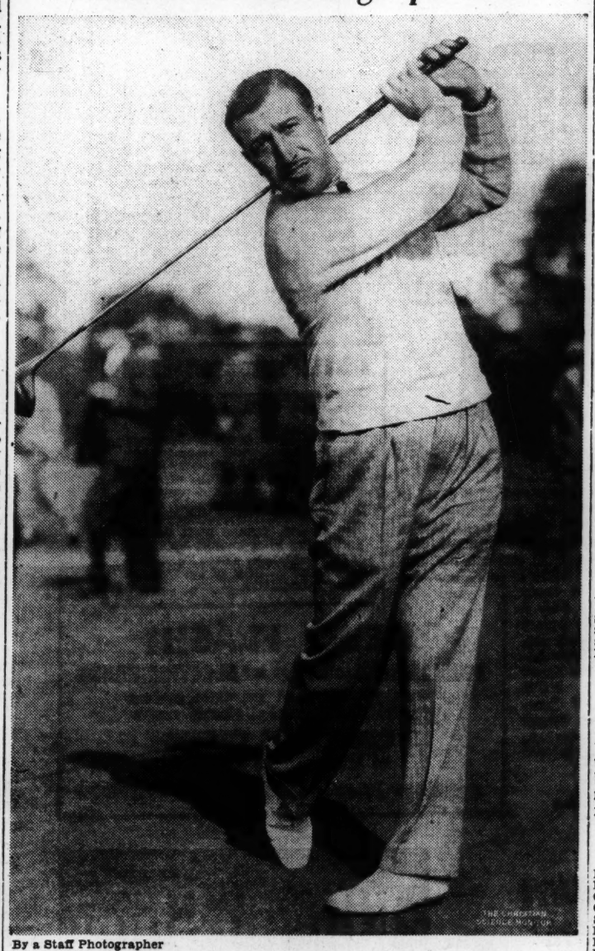
By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Medwick, Cardinals	15	61	8	26	.426
Di Maggio, Yankees	12	46	11	19	.413
Trosky, Indians	23	75	22	30	.400
Hayes, Athletics	17	46	6	18	.391
Moore Giants	22	95	16	37	.389
Lavagetto, Dodgers	16	57	8	22	.386

Salem Pro 'Burning Up Links'



By a Staff Photographer

Tony Manero, Former United States Open Champion

Veteran Star Scored 71 and 67 at Norfolk Yesterday to Win the N. E. P. G. A. Tournament, and Is Playing So Well That Big Things Are Predicted for Him in Tournament Play This Summer

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Hoyt Valuable Pitching Coach

If Waite Hoyt and Heinie Manush fail to find new employment in the major leagues, two of modern baseball's leading careers have ended. Turned loose by the Dodgers, the veterans were still unsigned when this was written, but they are free agents and were ready and willing to accept offers.

Hoyt should never be allowed to run around unemployed. In this modern era, when managers are almost crying for pitchers, Waite's knowledge and experience should be utilized. As a coach of young pitchers, the veteran righthander would be a valuable addition to any one of the 16 clubs in the American and National Leagues.

Started in 1918

Hoyt started pitching back in 1916 and reached the majors in '18, with the Giants. His stay with McGraw's team was brief, however, and the following year he joined the Red Sox. In '21 the Sox traded him to the Yankees, where he remained through '29 and took part in six World Series.

Since ending his Yankee career, Waite has stopped in Detroit, and Philadelphia in the American League, and Brooklyn, New York, Pittsburgh and Brooklyn again in the National. This was his twenty-first season in fast company. But he couldn't get going for the lowly Dodgers.

Manush's potent bat was felt throughout the majors for 16 years, and if he were more agile in the field, he would still be a valuable hitter. Last season with the Dodgers Heinie compiled a .333 average in 132 games, to become the talk of the senior circuit.

Has .331 Average

Over the lengthy Manush career, there is probably only one black mark. At least, that is the way he would undoubtedly see it. In his only World Series appearance, with Washington in 1933, he hit only .111 in five games. However, the big outfielder's .331 lifetime mark through his colorful campaigns with Detroit, the Browns, Washington, the Red Sox and Brooklyn, speaks for itself.

The American League pennant race saw two changes yesterday. The Cleveland Indians, by taking a 10-inning decision from the visiting Athletics, 4 to 3, climbed back into second place. They leaped over the Yankees, who were idle. Detroit, by virtue of a 13-to-7 triumph over Washington, took possession of fifth place in the standing.

Detroit, incidentally, has changed its tactics of late. Knocked into the second division by their four early setbacks against the East, the Tigers have come back to remind the boys they are still in the league. After that triumph yesterday they were only 1½ games removed from fourth place and only 5½ behind the leading Red Sox.

Five for Kennedy

Vernon Kennedy is the most talked-about Tiger at the moment. The former White Sox pitcher has won five straight for Manager Mickey Cochrane.

The surprise showing of both Washington and Boston have brought about a more interesting American League race. With the Yankees unable to pile up their usual early-season lead, several possible contenders have developed.

The Giants lost one half game of their National League lead yesterday when beaten by the Phillies, 12 to 3. After this humiliating setback by the cellar dwellers, the Terrymen held a five-game margin over the field, with Pittsburgh still in second place. The Phills batted Hal Schumacher off the rubber before he could retire a man in the second inning. He yielded six hits and walked one.

The Boston Bees closed their tour by taking the Dodgers, 5 to 4. The victory gave the Hub outfit a record of five won and seven lost on the first long road adventure.

Brown to Play The Crimson Nine Tomorrow, 4 P. M.

Harvard and Brown will play the opening game of their annual two-game series at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. The second game will be played at Providence on May 30.

Coach Fred Mitchell has nominated Tom Healey and Frank Foley, two Harvard football players, as pitching possibilities for the Crimson against Brown. Paul Doyle or Elliot Bacon will catch. Coach Jack Kelleher will pitch either Vincent Devaney or Raymond McCulloch with either Floyd Hinckley or Bob Brush catching.

This will be the second of three games scheduled for Harvard this week. The Crimson lost to Tufts yesterday, 13 to 4, and on Saturday at Soldiers Field will play one of its most important games of the year when it meets Dartmouth in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest. Eddie Ingalls, ace Harvard pitcher, is to be reserved for that assignment.

Brown has played in and out ball this year. Its most outstanding wins have been 14-8 against Holy Cross and 15-8 against Yale, and Coach Jack Kelleher hopes for a similar display of batting against Harvard. Capt. Paul Welch will play left field for Brown with Carl Arrendell in right field, and Charles Harkins in centerfield. Kenneth Wright will be at first base, Daniel Hicks at second base, Edward Pietrusza at third base, and Bob Brokaw at shortstop.

Harvard's baseball team has played beyond pre-season expectations. It is a high-spirited nine and excellently led by Capt. Ulysses Lupien. Counted upon at the start of the season to rely on good pitching and defensive strength to carry it through, this Harvard team frequently has shown strong batting punch. Harvard has been beaten in the Eastern Intercollegiate League only by Columbia and Cornell and has won six games to offset those two defeats. There are four remaining League games to play, two with Dartmouth and two with Yale.

Local College Nines to Meet

There's a real local tinge on the college baseball calendar for tomorrow afternoon. Tufts and Boston College are host to their close neighbors, Boston University and Northeastern.

The Jumbos, encouraged by their 13-to-4 triumph over Harvard yesterday, expect to down the Terriers at the Medford Oval. Tufts and B. U. were scheduled to play early in April, but the game was postponed because of rain.

The Terriers also can boast a victory over Harvard. Defeated in their first game of the season by the Crimson, 6 to 4, the B. U. nine came back with Bob Leahy on the mound to defeat Harvard, 13 to 6. Both Mel Collard and Ken Nash look for a close, interesting contest.

Boston College awaits the Huskies with grim determination to wipe out the 3-to-0 defeat handed to them by Northeastern several weeks ago at Huntington Field.

Gus Rook, three-year veteran from Dorchester, will do the pitching for Coach Herb Gallagher. Northeastern has won four of its last five games, including the B. C. triumph. Since that victory, Foxy Flumere of Natick and Capt. Ralph McDonald of East Boston have exchanged positions, Flumere now playing second, McDonald now playing third.

California Golf

LOS ANGELES, May 17 (AP)—Professional golfers will find $27,000 prize money in California's tournaments next winter. Clifford L. Rawson, chairman of the California Association of Open Golf Tournament Sponsors, announced today the following schedule:

Pasadena Open, Dec. 28-31, purse $3,000.
Los Angeles Open, Jan. 6-9, purse $5,000.
Oakland Open, Jan. 13-15, purse $5,000.
San Francisco Match Play, Jan. 18-22, purse $5,000.
Sacramento Open, Jan. 27-29, purse $3,000.
Fresno Open, Feb. 3-5, purse $3,000.
Bing Crosby Open Invitation, Rancho Santa Fe, Feb 11 and 12, purse $3,000.

Stephen Fairbairn

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Stephen (Steve) Fairbairn, Cambridge University rowing coach, passed on yesterday. This year's Oxford-Cambridge race was the first he had missed in 57 years. Fairbairn rowed for Cambridge in 1886 and 1887.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	4	.818
Pittsburgh	13	9	.591
Chicago	14	11	.560
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Boston	9	11	.450
Brooklyn	10	16	.385
Philadelphia	5	15	.250

Results May 16

Philadelphia 12, New York 3.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Only games scheduled.

Where to Dine

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LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

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Delicious Anglo-American light meals.

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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TONIGHT 8:30
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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
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WAGNER'S
"DIE WALKURE"
In Concert Form With Soloists
FRITZ MAHLER
Guest Conductor
Pension Fund Concert (50c-$1.50)

SHUBERT, Tonight 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
America's Smash Hit!
ROLLICKING MUSICAL REVUE
PINS AND NEEDLES
WED. AND SAT. MATINEE, 55c to $1.65
EVGS.—55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

STATE (OF PARK) ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Features—2
Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne
"MERRILY WE LIVE"
"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"
Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney

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A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Commerce and Finance

Stock Exchange Opens New Regime Under Glare of Publicity

Business and Industry

Peru Buys Most From U. S.; Sells Most to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Foreign trade figures for 1937, just available, show that the United States headed the list of suppliers to Peru while Great Britain was first among buying clients.

Last year registered the most prosperous period in the history of Peruvian foreign trade, exports amounting to 2,700,000 tons in volume and 365,440,000 soles in value. Total imports were 570,000 tons and 235,205,000 soles.

The United States continued at the head of importing nations, the amount of 83,237,000 soles representing almost a 20,000,000 increase. Germany, trading with aski marks, also had a substantial increase, from 38,982,000 (1936) to 46,271,000 soles. British imports, however, registered another decline, from 26,906,000 to 24,149,000 soles. British textiles are given preferential quota ranking, due to Britain's premier buying capacity, but the volume of exports of other lines of manufactured goods remained at a lower level, for reasons applicable to all South American countries except Argentina, where preferential sterling exchange is given.

Peruvian imports for 1937 were classified, principally, as machinery and vehicles (47,000,000 soles), wheat (22,000,000), steel and iron (16,000,000), cotton goods (15,000,000), coloring materials (13,000,000), chemicals (12,000,000), electric apparatus (10,000,000), lumber (8,000,000) and woolen goods (6,000,000)

Great Britain was first buyer to the credit of 83,195,000 soles (75,829,000 in 1936), the United States second with 81,039,000 (64,801,000) and Germany third with 49,920,000 (40,700,000). France and Canada were virtually level with an approximate figure of 26,000,000 soles and Chile was next with 23,000,000.

Peru's principal exports, whose diversity strengthened national economy when other one-line South American countries were in the throes of crisis, are petroleum (120,000,000 soles in 1937), cotton (88,000,000), copper (50,000,000 millions), sugar (31,000,000) and wool (11,000,000).

Great Britain is the principal cotton purchaser though her percentage fell to 40 per cent of last year's total. Germany and Japan, who a few years back took practically none, now have a 30 and 15 per cent participation respectively.

British Recession Due to Roosevelt Policy, Says Horne

WEYMOUTH, England (AP)—Viscount Horne, one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer, attacked President Roosevelt's business policy as largely responsible for Britain's industrial recession.

In a political speech the pugnacious banker who headed the Exchequer in 1921-22 declared:

"If you could have a revival in America, and if President Roosevelt could come to terms with his businessmen instead of fighting all the time against their interests, the condition of the world in general would be of far greater advantage and benefit than it is."

He said prices were depressed because America "is the greatest buyer in the world and nobody in America will enter today upon any adventure until they feel confident once more that the political situation will justify them in spending any more for the encouragement of enterprise."

He predicted, however, that conditions might soon be better in America, concluding that "I am told we shall see a great change by autumn."

Pure Oil Earnings Decline in Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—Henry M. Dawes, president of the Pure Oil Co., reported preliminary figures covering the first three months' operations indicated a reduction from earnings of the corresponding 1937 period of approximately $900,000.

He said the company's operations the first quarter were in line with general conditions in the petroleum industry.

Pure Oil issues no interim earnings figures so that profit for the first quarter of 1937 was not available, but for all of 1937 the company earned $11,403,000, the best in 11 years.

Chesapeake Meetings Adjourned

BALTIMORE (AP)—The regular meeting of the Chesapeake Corporation stockholders has been adjourned to May 24. A special meeting called for May 14 was adjourned to May 17. No business was transacted at either meeting.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wilder Savings Bank	June 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

New Exchange Administration Holds Its First Open Session

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the glare of a battery of 2,000-watt lamps, shining in the unaccustomed bloom of the big committee room of the New York Stock Exchange, and with photographers' flashlights popping, a loudspeaker in operation, and a newsreel operator silently at work, the new administration of the New York Stock Exchange was formally begun Monday afternoon. At the inaugural meeting of the full new Board of Governors, slated for three o'clock, but much delayed by press photographers—for the keynote of the new Administration seems to be to let the light in—Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr., 31-year-old president of the new committee, mounted the rostrum and spoke into the microphone. His opening paragraph struck the keynote of a new forward-looking policy. He said:

"This, the first meeting of the new Board of Governors of the reorganized New York Stock Exchange, marks the most important forward step yet taken in the long progressive development of the nation's primary securities market. The spirit and purpose of the reorganization has been to provide a simpler, more efficient and more democratic structure, adapted to changing times and conditions. The Exchange begins today to operate under this new structure."

Meeting Open to Public

This was the first time press photographers had been admitted to the sanctum of the meeting room of the board of governors; the first time the board of governors had been photographed, either in still or in motion, as a committee in session; and the first time the newsreel public had been let in on such a sight. Mr. Martin's remarks had a more vigorous cadence than those of Mr. Gay, the retiring president, and a more conciliatory tone than those of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gay's predecessor, now sojourning up the Hudson. In the modern fashion, Mr. Martin mentioned government before finance, and in the permanent habit of Wall Street, he mentioned finance before business.

After the sound-track had been made, the committee turned to more prosaic business, and with the droning of the clerk's voice over resolutions, the meeting became as dull as an everyday session of Congress. The Committee then, as everyone knew it would, confirmed its unofficial actions of last week. It week by Mr. Martin of standing tem of the Stock Exchange until a paid president is appointed. It confirmed the appointments made last week by Mr. Martin of standing committees, and of executive staff members. Then it voted to waive all committee fees for attendance at meetings of the Board of Governors and of standing and special committees, and not to reconsider the subject for at least six months.

Mr. Martin's Capacities

Events have moved in the Exchange this month with almost the same speed as when the Conway report was under way, but with more inevitability. As little as ten days ago it was not certain who would be the president pro tem, though it was a safe surmise that Mr. Martin would be chosen. He is now both chairman of the Board and temporary president without salary of the Exchange.

Among the qualifications which recommended Mr. Martin to the nominating committee for the chairmanship, and to the new board for the temporary presidency, was the fact that through his work on the Conway Committee and then on the committee which drafted the new constitution, he probably knows more about the present set-up of the exchange than anyone else. He was secretary of both committees. Added to that was his capacity for hard, sustained effort and rapid action, for the unexpected speed with which both the Conway report and the new constitution were brought forth was in part attributed to Mr. Martin's overtime working habits.

How soon the permanent president will be in office appears to be anyone's guess, with expectations current that it may be as long as three months. Mr. Martin has said that at least 200 names have been suggested to him alone. Every member of the committee probably has at least one candidate.

There was no discussion and none expected, the feeling being that if any organized campaign seemed to be starting for a particular candidate the rest of the committee would balk. The chairman has appointed a special committee of three, consisting of Paul V. Shields, Gayer C. Dominick, and Paul H. Davis of Chicago, and himself ex officio, to consider the subject, and Monday afternoon the committee sent out a printed letter to all members of the exchange and their partners asking for suggestions in writing.

What Kind of President

There seem to be three schools of thought on whence the new president should come. The first feels he should come from the membership. The second feels he should have been active politically and successful in business; and the third thinks he should be a recognized success as an industrial executive—but not off the very top shelf lest his former salary bother the public and, perhaps, him. Feeling is that not too high a salary should be paid, either, as the exchange is now a semi-public institution, and, besides, envy has been dignified in economic theory in recent years.

The balloting on May 9 gave an amusing touch to a sober transition. There was only one ticket offered, as in some foreign countries. A member could object only by staying away or by scratching those he didn't like. There was a record vote, with 922 perfect ballots cast. Only one man was not scratched at all—Mr. Richard Pigeon, of Estabrook & Co., in Boston. Two other out-of-towners came off next best. Most scratched of all were the prime movers in the revolution—Paul V. Shields, with 151 scratches; Sidney J. Weinberg, of Goldman Sachs & Co., with 129, and J. Lawrence Oakley, who in 1934, as head of the nominating committee, dropped Richard Whitney from the presidential slate and put thereon Mr. Charles R. Gay.

The SEC Procedure

Meanwhile speculation revives about what the SEC will do, now it has its dearest wish, a new deal on the Exchange. The thought is that it will go ahead the more rapidly, not the more slowly, with its changes. It is expected to further limit floor traders, and put in effect that long-delayed divorce of floor-trading and floor-brokerage, requiring members who do both to register as either traders or brokers; then the screws can be tightened, by margins and otherwise, on floor-traders, for the SEC doesn't believe in them.

It has sent out a short-selling questionnaire to find out what happened around March 31, when the market hit its year's low, presumably to compare with what happened during the breaks of last fall when it investigated short-selling; for on February 8 its new rule went into effect forbidding a round-lot short sale except above the last previous sale, which put a serious crimp in short-selling on the decline and presumably also in short covering. And probably the trading and exchange division is working on rules to segregate customers' free credit balances, rules to limit commission house general partners from buying on margin when their houses carry margin accounts, etc.

Roper to Resign? Report Reaches Ear of Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

flies Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward his predecessor's pride and joy.

And so, when the NRA came to be set up, and the new administration flung itself into the task of industrial planning, few of the choice jobs went the way of the Commerce Department. NRA itself was separate, when its activities might have been put within the department, and if so might have been constitutional and permanent under its tempering influence. Other aspects of government-business policy were handled by the Labor Department, by the Federal Trade Commission, by the Federal Reserve Board, by the Securities and Exchange Commission—anywhere except the Commerce Department.

Did Not Assert Authority

Secretary Roper typified the new dispensation. His appointment had been unexpected, and from the outset it was seen he would not assert the department's authority or independence. Soon the State Department, under Secretary Hull's tirelessly pressed trade agreement program, began to play a large part in foreign commercial relationships which had been important in the Commerce Department. When President Roosevelt wanted advice on business problems, he turned to Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, to Donald Richberg, to any of a dozen other leaders. The Commerce Department was left on the side.

But in the last year or two, things have somewhat improved. The Business Advisory Council, organized as a private consultant body to the Commerce Department, took on more importance, although its advice was often scorned, and became increasingly critical. Nevertheless, the body did make a show of vitality within the Commerce Department.

But friends of that organism have felt all along that it could be vastly improved to take its place as the permanent machinery through which the Government could find out what its industrial policy really should be—could determine the facts as regards the business situation, and act upon them.

Essential to this reorganization would have been stronger leadership. Hence rumors of Secretary Roper's resignation began to grow stronger. But there was still—and apparently is—a real gap between speculation and fact. The Department has been improved in some ways. Ernest G. Draper, former assistant secretary, made a real contribution, but was recently promoted to become one of the governors of the Federal Reserve Board. His successor, only sworn in last week, is Richard C. Patterson, Jr., a prominent New York banker, industrial leader, engineer, and official of various humanitarian groups. One report was that Mr. Patterson might be on his way to the secretaryship.

The immediate future of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is tied in with the larger picture, although it has separate elements. One of the early acts of the Roosevelt Administration was to recall many of this bureau's foreign officers. In 1929 it had 59 offices and more than 200 officers abroad. Under the Roosevelt economy program 150 of them were ordered summarily to return. In 1933, too, many functions previously filled by these officials were taken from those who remained.

Broader Motive Than Economy

Behind the economy was a broader motive. The State Department had felt for some time that the foreign officers of the Commerce Department should be combined with the consular corps. Their work, it is true, sometimes overlapped. Often the Foreign Commerce officers had a trade-promotional aspect which was not particularly relished by the diplomatic officials. But at other times, the commercial attaches would build up unequalled contacts, would achieve a mastery of their job and familiarity with the country in which they were stationed that would exceed that of the diplomatist who served as head of the mission.

Had the reorganization bill been passed, the President would have had authority to transfer the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the State Department. Failing that, it is reported that a bill authorizing the transfer has been prepared in the State Department. And an informal group composed of the President, Secretaries Hull and Roper, and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was working on the general problem.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said on Saturday that this group was considering having commercial officers selected and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, then detailed for duty to the State Department, and reporting jointly to both departments.

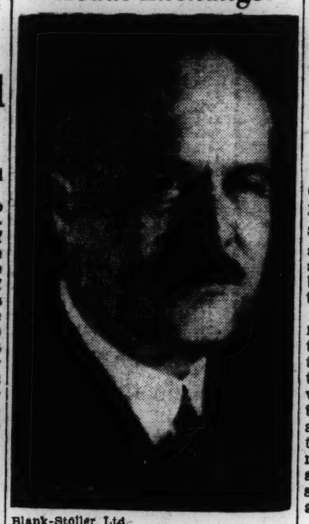
Industrial Economics Bureau

However this matter is settled, it leaves apart the domestic commerce aspect of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This activity, which includes keeping in touch with business, studying its problems, and seeking to determine what government can do to help, is precisely what President Roosevelt has been advising lately. It is, in embyro, the "Bureau of Industrial Economics" which he proposed in his anti-monopoly message. It is the activity which the lay observer feels would be most essential within a Department of Commerce. It has been handled, since 1933, by Nathanael H. Engle, assistant director of the bureau, formerly of the Brookings Institution.

The rest of the Commerce Department—which has nine bureaus—is devoted to such matters as air commerce, census, standards, fisheries, lighthouses, coast and geodetic survey, marine inspection and navigation, and the patent office. These interesting and important functions do not directly concern the question of business and government—of recovery.

And so the problem comes back to re-vitalizing the Department of Commerce, giving it a key role in the recovery campaign. It has strong competition—Federal Trade Commission, Labor Department, and so on. But some re-appraisals seem to be going on in Administration circles, which may bring commerce back into its old role.

Heads Exchange



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News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Produce—Norway's yield of farm produce in 1937 was a very good one throughout the country, and, as prices increased, the value of this production will exceed by far the year 1936. It is expected, also, that the year 1937-38 will give an economic net result better than in previous years. Grain crops are estimated to have yielded about 415,000 tons, compared with less than 365,000 tons in 1936.

Norwegian Fish—The total quantity of fish landed by Norway in 1937 approximated that of an average year. It was slightly below that for 1936, which was above the average for recent years. The prices were somewhat higher than in 1936, and were in many instances higher than in the preceding years. Fish exporters are still faced with difficulties in foreign markets as a result of import restrictions and the shortage of foreign currency.

Swedish Steel—Swedish production of iron and steel in 1937 registered an increase for the fourth consecutive year Pig iron output rose to 646,000 metric tons and was the highest total since 1918 and compared with 587,000 tons in 1936. Exports of all classes of iron and steel products except manufactured iron goods, totaled 359,900 metric tons in 1937, compared with 310,400 metric tons in 1936, thereby setting a new post-war record. Exports of "manufactured iron goods" in 1937 were higher in all listings than in 1936

Swedish Telephones—The number of telephones in use in Sweden increased by more than 53,000 sets during 1937 and brought the total number of sets in use in that country at the end of December to 740,000. It is estimated that the number of telephones in Sweden in proportion to the total population is 11.8 for every 100 inhabitants. The only other country now exceeding Sweden in the number of telephones in proportion to population is the United States, with 14.2 telephones for every 100 inhabitants.

Danish Flying Boat—A used twin-engined flying boat has been purchased in Denmark from a German concern for use by scientific expeditions to Greenland. The plane is capable of flying a radius of from 2,200 kilometers to 2,500 kilometers.

Danish Sport Aircraft—The Royal Danish Aeronautical Society has informed the members of the society that there is a possibility that the Exchange Control Office of Denmark may grant a limited number of permits for the importation of sport planes. It is expected that the planes would be purchased in England and Germany.

Danish Radio—In an effort to eliminate radio disturbances caused by street cars, the Copenhagen, Denmark, street car company is at present experimenting with sliding shoes as a means of contact with the trolley wires in place of the customary wheels.

Lithuanian Trade—Lithuania is showing greater interest in American merchandise. This increased interest is attributed, in part, to the fact that Lithuanian importers are encountering difficulties in obtaining licenses for the importation of goods from certain foreign sources. It is felt that there is an opportunity for expansion in American exports to Lithuania in many diverse lines. One of the adverse factors, however, is the fact that American-Lithuanian trade is handicapped considerably by the absence of direct freight communications, coupled with the inability of that country to purchase in large quantities.

Fruit for Lithuania—Imports of oranges into Lithuania during January, 1938, exceeded total imports during the calendar year of 1937 by about 50 per cent. During January a total of 344 metric tons of oranges were imported compared with only 17 metric tons imported during January, 1937. The phenomenal rise in imports was attributed to a 64 per cent reduction in the import duties on oranges.

Belgian Steel—Belgium in February resumed its leading position in the supplying of iron and steel products to the United States, its trade totaling 8,706 tons compared with 6,894 tons in the preceding month and 12,516 tons in February, 1937. Imports in the first two months of 1937 amounted to only 48,998 tons valued at $3,095,643 compared with 78,899 tons valued at $3,387,596 in the like months of 1937—respective declines of 37.9 per cent and 8.6 per cent.

Belgian Farm Promotion—The Belgian Government recently introduced a bill designed to establish a special organization to assist agriculture in finding or maintaining outlets for its products and to facilitate the clearance of these products in connection with the regulations and restrictions in trade with other countries. Legislation of this type is seen necessary in order that agricultural producers and exporters of Belgium who desire information on possibilities and conditions of sale in other countries may be able to secure such data promptly.

Latvia Defense Funds—The Latvian Government has established a special surtax on all imported goods for the purpose of creating a State defense fund. This special tax is to apply in addition to the regular import duty and amounts to 1 per cent ad valorem on raw materials and semi-manufactured goods and to 2 per cent ad valorem on foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

FNMA Plans to Sell 5-Year 2 P. C. Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal National Mortgage Association, a division of the R. F. C., will offer for sale on May 18 $25,000,000 of five-year 2 per cent notes.

The agency was organized to buy and sell first mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. It is capitalized at $10,000,000 and empowered to issue debentures up to 20 times its capital stock.

RFC Gets Preference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to authorize the Maritime Commission to subordinate its interest as mortgagee in any subsidized vessel in favor of any loan made by the RFC for working capital.

FHLB Assets Up Nearly $50,000,000 In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the first quarter of 1938 the Federal Home Loan Bank System continued the steady growth of the last five years, adding 44 new institutions with assets of nearly $50,000,000 to its membership, Preston Delano, governor of the system, announced.

Expansion of this national credit reservoir for home financing and thrift institutions during the first three months of the year exceeded that of the last quarter of 1937, when 38 new members were admitted. The system as of March 31 had a total membership of 3,939 institutions with resources of approximately $4,183,900,000. In addition, a preliminary report for April 30 showed a total membership of 3,943 and assets totaling $4,196,553,000.

Increase In Profit

The great bulk of the system's membership consists of savings and loan associations but mutual savings banks and insurance companies also are eligible for membership. Insurance companies have recently shown an increasing desire to avail themselves of the bank system's facilities. Admission during the quarterly period of seven, having assets of $15,761,000, marked a 25 per cent growth in the membership of this type of institution.

The net profit of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks for the first quarter of 1938 was $1,016,833.97, as compared with $931,109.95 for the corresponding period of 1937, or a net gain of $85,724.02, Mr. Delano's report showed.

During the first quarter of this year, 13 savings and loan associations converted from state to Federal charters. Membership in the bank system is mandatory for Federal associations. State-chartered institutions are accepted as members on their voluntary application after meeting certain requirements as to financial soundness and competent administration.

Concurrent with Mr. Delano's announcement of the growth of the bank system, Corwin A. Fergus, chief of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, made public a statistical study of the home-financing and thrift institutions of America, both in and out of the system.

Expansion General

Measured by assets, Federal savings and loan associations which have converted from state to Federal charter are the largest type of institution, having average resources of $1,215,000. Other types, with their average assets, are: Federal associations organized since their chartering was authorized by Congress in 1933, $375,000; state chartered savings and loan associations which have are members of the bank system, $961,000; non-member state chartered savings and loan associations, $537,000; general average for all associations, $782,000.

The membership of the bank system as of March 31, it was revealed, included 3,895 savings and loan associations, 9 savings banks and 35 insurance companies. The first type represented 86.2 per cent of the combined assets of all members of the system.

The study by Mr. Fergus revealed that at the present time the bank system includes some 40 per cent of the estimated number of all savings and loan associations in the United States, consisting of about 9,700 association with total assets of $5,880,000,000. This 40 per cent, however, holds 61 per cent of the estimated total assets of all such institutions.

Bank Clearings Off For the 26th Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended May 11 dropped below the comparable total for the previous year for the twenty-sixth consecutive time and also fell short of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover in the latest period amounted to $4,888,388,000, a drop of 9.4 per cent from $5,396,292,000 a year ago. The decline from the preceding week stood at $560,286,000, while between the two similar weeks of 1937 the difference was $1,217,613,000.

Clearings at New York declined 5.8 per cent to $3,136,782,000 from $3,331,140,000 a year ago. The drop outside of New York was 15.2 per cent from 1937.

Outstanding percentage losses from last year—there were no gains—included: Detroit 35.2 per cent, Pittsburgh 29.2, Cleveland 19.2, Atlanta 14.1, Baltimore 12.9, Buffalo 12.8, and Boston 12.8.

At Chicago volume was $251,900,000, or 21.2 per cent under $319,600,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

Demand for Farm Products Is Slow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal economists said that weakness in the demand for farm products probably would continue through this spring and summer and that some additional decline was "not unlikely."

Reporting in the Agriculture Department's monthly demand and price review, they said the volume of industrial activity might be expected to continue relatively stable for some time. But they also observed an "absence of strong forces pushing upward."

Postpones Dividend Action

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Reynolds Metals Company have decided to postpone action on the common dividend due at this time. Previous payment was 15 cents a common share on March 1. The company, a manufacturer of metal foils, has its main plane at Louisville, Ky., with others in New York, Virginia, Illinois, New Jersey and California.

'Light' Steel Output Record Made in 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

In 1937, for the second consecutive year, the output of "light" steel products—the bulk of which go into consumer goods—broke all previous records, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Nearly 16,864,000 gross tons of steel sheets, strip, black plate for tinning, and wire rods were produced in 1937, about 5 per cent more than the previous high output of 15,993,000 tons in 1936, and nearly 25 per cent more than the 13,640,000 tons in 1929.

Willkie Says Utility Offered to TVA To Guard Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, president of the $1,000,000,000 Commonwealth & Southern Corp., said the corporation's willingness to sell its southeastern operating properties to the Tennessee Valley Authority was motivated by desire to "protect" the interests of its security holders.

"Needless to say," the power executive told stockholders in a letter accompanying the corporation annual pamphlet report, "the management does not believe in the operation of utilities by the Federal Government directly or indirectly through municipalities. Our first obligation, however, is to protect in so far as we can the investors for whom we are trustees."

Outlining the corporation's proposed terms for TVA acquisition, which have already been disclosed, Mr. Willkie said:

"If the Federal Government, therefore, is willing to pay for the properties on some such basis . . . and will agree not to sell power in the areas not purchased, we feel that, under all the circumstances, the sale of the properties would be wise."

The letter referred to Mr. Willkie's negotiations with the TVA in recent weeks. The properties involved in the proposed sale are owned by Tennessee Electric Power Co., Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., and the Mississippi Power Co. They are located in whole or in part within the TVA area.

As previously reported the corporation's net income in 1937 totaled $7,257,384, equal to $4.88 a share on preferred stock.

Record Gold Output By Canada in March

OTTAWA (Canadian Press) — A new high monthly record, Canada's March gold production totaled 376,023 ounces, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. In March last year, output totaled 326,275 ounces.

During the first quarter of 1938, Canada produced 1,077,947 ounces or 11.7 per cent above the 1937 output.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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L. I. SOUND — 5-room apartment, private beach, float, dock; available June 1st. Orients Apts., 6-M, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. Mam. 2951

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment, West End Ave. and 79th Street, May 28th to September 15th; near church. Phone Bryant 9-7873 for appointment.

N. Y. C., 10 Sheridan Square—Three-room apartment, elevator, cross ventilation, beautiful view, 12th floor; from June 1st for $95. Mrs. G. J. Hammond, CH. 3-2918.

SUBLET—Attractive 3½ rooms, modern, new building, complete, until September. 50 East 78th St., N. Y. C. RE. 4-5188 or CI. 7-6000.

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Architects and Owners call on WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. General Contractors For New Buildings and Extensive Alterations 32 West 42nd Pe. 6-7332

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TO LET—On Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine, furnished, seven-room cottage, modern conveniences; good fishing and bathing; $150.00 season; also smaller cottages. FRED HARRINGTON, Peaks Island, Maine.

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Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake—Summer guests, modern con., good meals; rates on request; open May 27. Deposit, N. Y.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2290

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, three mornings and four evenings, 1413 Fisk Bldg., 250 West 57th St. COL. 5-1550.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, afternoons, reasonable. Suite 1960, 11 West 42nd Street. CH 4-6788.

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CAMP TO-LOA Miller Place on L. I. Sound, only 65 miles from N. Y.; beautiful country elevated above private beach; ideal for rest and study; all sports; open for Decoration Day week-end through June, $25 weekly. L. F. MAYERSON, 601 W. 113th St., N. Y. City. CA. 3-4696.

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DEDHAM, MASS.—Rooms and board in beautiful country home, newly furnished; elderly people; Christian Scientists preferred; terms reasonable. Call Dedham 0343-R

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 8 South Morris Ave. (rear beach)—Refined home; comfortable rooms; reasonable rates. E. N. DARNALL

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY EXECUTIVE — Fifteen years executive banking experience; good references; locate anywhere. Box X-29 Suite 1550 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

OFFICE man, experienced, reliable, orders, inventories, billing, correspondence, details. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, A-1, real estate, engineering, any line; initiative; temporary, permanent. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED church soloist wishes position, N. Y. C. or suburbs. Write Box M-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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"PINEY WOODS," Pittsfield, Maine. New lake home, cooking, bathing, golf; rates reasonable; write for rates. Mrs. Frank Warren.

THE BRIDGEWAY On Salmon River Leesville

A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22. $25. $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet. W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

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N. Y. C.—Opportunity! Does your carriage, walking, action, voice express you? Dramatic art technique, diction. ROSAMOND JOYZELLE, TRafalgar 7-1261.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

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SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; near station, close Christian Science Church; terms moderate. WHELDON, 43 Palsgrave Road

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

YORKSHIRE MOORS — Board residence, pleasant situation, good view, every convenience, electric light; from 7/- per day MISS HIRD "Rockmount," Reeth, Richmond Yorkshire

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CLEVELEYS, LANCS — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required Mrs Cooke "Bradda," 145 North Drive

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PINNER & RICKMANSWORTH—To be let or sold; PINNER—Georgian House, 15 miles from London with about 6 acres beautiful garden; suitable for family or school; RICKMANSWORTH Modern house 6 bed, 3 rec., 2 garages; usual offices; 2 acres, garden. BOTH PROPERTIES Good central heating; easy distance from 3 golf courses, also Merchant Taylors School Apply MRS LANGLEY, The Old Hall, Pinner, Middx

SEE PAGE 18

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day	395,920
1938 volume to date	87,882,318
1937 volume to date	204,719,880

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Negligible declines and advances were about even in today's stock market.

There was a little demand for selected aircrafts, steels, motors, utilities and specialities, but numerous issues were unchanged or down fractions near the final hour.

Volume was mildly ahead of yesterday's slow session, transfers being at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Some Stocks Lower

In the backward division the greater part of the time were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Kennecott, Woolworth, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, American Can and Standard Oil of N. J.

Resistance was shown by Curtiss-Wright "A", Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Homestake Mining, Public Service of N. J., North American, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, General Motors, Chrysler, Bethlehem and General Electric.

Helping Curtiss-Wright issues was word France had ordered 100 war planes from this company which might involve about $3,000,000.

Better action of steels was attributed partly to reports both prices and wages in this industry would be maintained at present levels in the third quarter. In accordance with custom, U. S. Steel was expected to make an announcement for the forthcoming quarter within a few days. With the price question settled, it was hoped consumers who have been restricting buying would reenter the market and give a much-needed lift to mill operations.

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Scattered metal and industrial specialty shares showed modest gains on the curb market today while the general run of issues were unchanged to a shade lower.

Near the final hour fractional gainers included Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. An outstanding favorite was Carrier Corp., ahead about 2.

A few usually inactive stocks, including Babcock & Wilcox, Consolidated Mining and Wilson Jones, dropped more than a point. Sherwin-Williams was another weak spot, off nearly 2, while minor losses were turned in by Creole Petroleum, Cities Service new, International Petroleum and Niagara Hudson Power.

Wheat Prices Hit New Four-Year Lows

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—Wheat futures established new four-year lows today as more rain fell in the grain belt.

July and September contracts, on which new wheat is deliverable, fell about a cent to 76⅛ and 77⅛, respectively. May wheat was off more than a cent at one time. At noon prices were only slightly above the early lows.

Export sales of North American wheat were estimated at 500,000 bushels, including a cargo of hard winter to the United Kingdom and almost a cargo of Canadian to the same destination.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Kaffirs did best in a quiet and irregular stock market today. Mining issues generally were active. Industrials held steady with aircraft shares recording small gains. Transatlantics, oils, gilt-edged issues and home rails retreated slowly.

Paris: Government bonds and industrials were in supply in active bourse trading today. The closing tone was weak. Bank of France dipped 440 points. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal declined 80 and 900, respectively.

Liverpool: Wheat futures finished ⅞ to 1¼ pence lower today, as weakness in North American and Argentine markets induced general liquidation. Reports of continued dry weather in Australia tended to offset favorable crop prospects in the United States.

Loans to Business Decline $73,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks in 101 leading cities were $73,000,000 below a year ago. The present total is $4,110,000,000.

The comparison, the first available in a year because of a change in statistical methods, demonstrated that the decline in loans which began last October has wiped out all of the gains made last summer.

Compared with the previous week, loans in the week ended May 11 declined $16,000,000, the 14th consecutive weekly decline.

Boston Wool Firm Repaid $46,670 By Government

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has approved repayment of $46,670 to Patterson & Co., Boston wool dealer, for an assessment collected by the Government in 1918 for excess profits.

The House Claims Committee reported that although the First Circuit Court of Appeals held such assessments invalid in 1930, the Boston firm was the only one of several wool dealers that could collect the payment.

The report said the Boston firm had stipulated when it paid the money that the Government should repay the penalty if the court held the assessment invalid.

The House amended a Senate bill providing for the payment and sent the measure back to the Senate.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	43	43	43	
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 13
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	20	20	20	M'y 16
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	46	45¼	46	
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	32	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 13
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y 16
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 16
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	10	9½	9½	M'y 14
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	M'y 16
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 10
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	150	148	150	+2¼
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	10¼	10	10¼	M'y 16
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	20	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	M'y 6
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	22	43	41¾	43	+1¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 13
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	1	60	60	60	M'y 10
16¾	10	Am Bank Note(½e)	11	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	2	31¼	31	31	M'y 16
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	86¾	86½	86½	— ½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	M'y 16
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	2	18	18	18	— ¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	34	34	34	M'y 16
17⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (¾e)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	M'y 16
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	19¼	18¾	19	M'y 11
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	19	18¾	19	— ⅝
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
12	9⅛	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y 9
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37	37	37	M'y 13
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 16
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	16	15¾	16	M'y 12
7⅞	4½	Am International	2	6½	6	6	M'y 14
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	16½	16	16½	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	3	57	55	55	M'y 13
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 16
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	6	30⅛	30	30	
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 4
7⅛	4¼	Am Pow & Lt	20	5¾	5½	5⅝	
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅛k)	3	34	31½	34	+2
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	16	30⅝	29	30½	+1¾
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S(.60)	24	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	18	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	71	71	71	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 13
56¾	28½	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	19	37	36	37	+ ⅜
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	120	120	120	
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	+1½
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	—1
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28	27	27	M'y 13
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	107¼	107	107	M'y 16
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 13
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	130¾	129⅝	130¾	+ ⅞
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68½	68½	68⅝	— ½
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
139¾	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	M'y 12
77⅜	37⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	21	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	M'y 10
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	30	29½	30	+ ¼
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	5½	5½	5½	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	56	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 12
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
24¼	20	Ark-Mo-M(¾e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95	95	95	+4¾
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	5	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 14
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	13	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ¼
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 12
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 16
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 10
14½	6½	Atl Gulf & W In pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 12
9⅞	5⅞	Atlas Corp	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	5	40¼	40	40	M'y 13
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 14
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 13
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	1	4	4	4	+ ½
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	7	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	M'y 11
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	16½	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	M'y 16
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	13¼	13	13⅛	
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	12	12	12	M'y 16
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 13
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 13
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	1	11	11	11	— ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	32	32	32	M'y 16
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	51	46⅝	45½	46⅞	+ ¾
16½	11	Beth Steel6% pf(1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¾
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	M'y 13
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	13	13	13	M'y 16
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	18	25⅜	24½	25½	+ ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	12	16½	16	16½	+ ½
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	4	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 14
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	3	18	17⅝	18	— ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	33	32¾	33	+1
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	2	2	2	M'y 16
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	M'y 16
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	10¼	10	10	— ½
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	5	31¼	30	30	—1½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
41	30	Brown Shoe (3)	1	30	30	30	M'y 11
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 16
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	3	3½	3½	3½	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	20¼	20	20	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 14
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 13
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 4
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros	2	6	6	6	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅛	3	3	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	M'y 16
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	3	21½	21½	21½	M'y 12
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	5	10¼	10	10	— ¼
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	37	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ½
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	3	3	3	M'y 11
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	76½	76½	76½	—1
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	12	43	42¼	42⅜	— ⅝
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105	108	105	M'y 13
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	18	18	18	M'y 16
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 11
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	7	Cent RR N J	2	10	10	10	M'y 11
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	15	27	26½	26¾	— ⅜
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48½	27⅜	Ches Corp (3)	6	33¼	33	33	M'y 16
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	7	2¼	2	2	M'y 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1		¾	¾	M'y 16
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y 10
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11¾	11½	11½	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅝	Chi RK Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 12
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	M'y 12
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4½	4½	4½	
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(½e)	82	43¼	41⅜	43	+ ⅞
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
3¾	2	City Stores	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	17	16	16	M'y 11
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	2	18½	18	18	M'y 13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	5	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¾
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	133½	133½	133½	M'y 16
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	+2
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	2	20⅜	20	20⅜	M'y 13
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 12
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	16	16	16	— ½
9⅜	5½	Colum G & El	37	6⅞	6½	6¾	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	M'y 16
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ½
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	68½	68½	68½	
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	2	32	32	32	— ⅝
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	M'y 11
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	M'y 13
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	21	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	11	42½	40½	42½	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	6	26½	26	26½	
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
24½	15	Congol-Nairn (¼e)	4	19¼	19	19	—1
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	15	16⅛	15¾	16	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Cons Cigar (¾e)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 11
28	17	Cons Edison (1e)	99	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	97⅞	97¾	97¾	M'y 16
1⅞	1	Consol F I pf (¾k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 11
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	3¼	3¼	3⅛	M'y 16
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8½	8¼	8½	
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	6	4	4	4	M'y 13
½	¼	Consol Textile	15	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
16¾	9⅞	Container Corp	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
16½	8⅜	Cont Bak A	13	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	85	85	85	—2½
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	M'y 16
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 16
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Cont Motors	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 16
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	21	26	25⅜	26	
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 10
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	7	64	63½	64	+ ¼
166⅛	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	166	166	166	M'y 12
4¾	2¾	Coty Ine	1	3½	3½	3½	
30	19	Crane Co	2	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	96	96	96	M'y 11
25	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1e)	3	24	24	24	— ¼
10½	5¼	Croaley Radio	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y 14
39⅞	22¼	CrownCork&S	4	28	28	28	
37	29	CroCork pf ww(2¼)	1	30	30	30	M'y 2
33¾	25½	CroCork pf xw(2¼)	1	29	29	29	—1
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	70	70	70	M'y 9
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	4	25¼	25	25¼	
94½	70	Crucible S pf(1¾k)	1	74	74

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Banks Named In Suit Charging Waste, Conspiracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Recovery of more than $3,300,000 held to have been diverted from the assets of an investment trust is asked here today in proceedings brought by Arthur A. Ballantine, trustee for the Continental Securities Corporation, in reorganization, against more than 90 individual and corporate defendants in the United States District Court.

Referred to in the complaint as "conspirators" are the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, and several prominent Wall Street investment houses, including Paine, Webber & Co., and Granberry & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Ballantine charged within a period of less than five months assets of the investment trust were subject to "a dissipation, waste and depletion" of more than $3,300,000.

Severe Slump in Value

Between Oct. 25, 1937, and March 23, 1938, he told Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson, the market value of securities in the corporation's portfolio declined from $3,370,000 to only $50,000. It was on the latter date that Mr. Ballantine's appointment became effective.

The principal defendants named in the suit were Vincent E. Ferretti, George H. Clayton, James A. Frear, Philip A. Frear, S. Leo Solomont, George J. Mitchell, Jr., Thomas W. Morris, George H. Clayton, Jr., Chester A. Dunham, Fred A. Ross and Ralph H. Robb.

As described by Mr. Ballantine, the activities of defendant parties in acquiring control of investment trusts, "all with the purpose and intent of obtaining the custody and control of the securities constituting the assets or portfolios of such investment trusts and looting and wasting the assets thereof were seen to "rival the amazing but fictitious prestidigitation of" J. Rufus Wallingford, George Randolph Chester's fiction character of "High Finance."

Without risking a dime of their own funds, according to the complaint, the chief defendants apparently came into possession of assets worth more than $3,000,000 through borrowing to purchase voting control of the corporation's valueless common stock and then using part of the investment portfolio to redeem the loan.

Large Scale Operations

Purchase by the "conspirators" of control of First Income Trading Corporation was accomplished on Aug. 5, 1937, when 80 per cent of the voting stock was acquired with a loan of $110,000 from Paine, Webber & Co., it says.

In his complaint, Mr. Ballantine alleges that Paine, Webber & Co. knew the transactions were fraudulent, but members of the firm said today they had no formal comment to make pending receipt of the formal statement.

Soon after coming into possession of the First Income Trading Corporation, according to the court proceedings, the defendants used stock of the former company to acquire control of Fiscal Management Company, Ltd.

It was at this point that operations of the group began to take on large-scale features, for scarcely more than two months later, Mr. Ballantine said, they caused Fiscal Management Company to acquire from the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation voting control of Continental Securities Corporation, which at the time of acquisition owned assets with a market value of approximately $3,371,000.

Schroder Interests Dominate

Continental Securities, formed in 1931 through consolidation of two other and older corporations, was dominated by the Schroder interests through a management contract as well as ownership of more than a voting control of common stock, then having a negative value, which fiscal management proceeded to buy for $580,000, or at $20 a share.

Because they were being paid so large a price for securities having nothing whatsoever behind them, officials of the Schroder concern should have known the deal was fraudulent, it is charged in the complaint.

Again the group resorted to Paine, Webber & Co. for their financing, obtaining a loan of $580,000, which subsequently was liquidated through sale of securities in the Continental portfolio.

Subsequently the group acquired control of Reynolds Investing Company through purchase of 1,055,000 shares of its voting stock for $2,-110,000 for using funds from First Income Trading and Continental treasuries to supply part of the cost, the complaint says. The remainder of the purchase was alleged to have been financed through another loan and redemption of the obligation by sale of assets from the Reynolds portfolio.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	Wheat				
May	.79⅝	.79⅝	.78⅜	.78⅜	—.01⅛
July	.76⅝	.76⅝	.75⅞	.75⅞	—.01
Sept.	.77½	.77½	.76⅝	.76⅝	—.01
	Corn				
July	.58⅞	.58½	.58¼	.58¼	—.00½
Sept.	.59½	.59½	.59¼	.59⅜	—.00¼
	Oats				
May	.29½	.29⅝	.29	.29⅜	—.00¼
July	.26⅞	.26⅞	.26½	.26⅝	—.00⅜
	Rye				
May	.58	.58⅛	.57¾	.58½	
July	.56⅛	.56⅝	.55¾	.56¼	—.01⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 14: Receipts, $4,124,734.92; expenditures, $17,897,939.18; balance, $2,726,638,027.01; customs receipts for the month, $10,626,246.73. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,344,075,-59.46; expenditures, $6,676,561,482.09, including $1,836,966,465.38 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,332,-886,023.63; gross debt, $37,459,233,698.65, a decrease of $241,666.51 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,888,261,837.13.

Maintains Picture Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Universal Pictures Company, Inc., has scheduled 40 feature pictures for production in the 1938-1939 season, beginning Sept. 1, maintaining production at the same level as the current year, Nathan Blumberg, president, announced. In addition, four serials and 12 Westerns will be produced. Three features have been scheduled for Deanna Durbin and two for Dannielle Darrieux.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3⅜s '43-40	June 106.17	106.17	106.17
4	3⅛s '45-43	109.15	109.14	109.15
4	3⅛s '46-44	109.14	109.14	109.14
2	4s '54-44	114.7	114.7	114.7
26	2¾s '47-45	106.2	106.2	106.2
1	3s '48-46	107.10	107.10	107.10
1	4¼s '52-47	118.11	118.11	118.11
10	2¾s '51-48	104.2	104.2	104.2
10	2½s '48	103.13	103.13	103.13
39	2½s '53-49	101.18	101.18	101.18
5	2¾s '54-51	103.3	103.3	103.3
1	2¾s '54-51 reg	102.31	102.31	102.31
4	3s '55-51	106	105.30	105.30
21	2⅞s '60-55	103.31	103.28	103.29
16	2¾s '59-56	102.29	102.28	102.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '49-44	105.16	105.16	105.16

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	102.28	102.28	102.28
5	2¼s '44-42	103.6	103.6	103.6
19	3s '52-44	105.28	105.24	105.28
1	3s '52-44 reg	105.20	105.20	105.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s '47	92	92	92
2	Alleghany 5s '44	62	62	62
1	Alleghany 5s '49	50	50	50
2	Alleghany 5s '50 st	22¼	22¼	22¼
61	Allis Chalm 4s '52	106¼	105⅞	106¼
8	Am & For P5s 2030	52	52	52
10	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
70	Am Int 5½s '49	94½	94½	94½
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅞	113¼	113⅞
69	Am T&T 3¾s '66	102	102	102
12	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	AmW W & E 6s '75	92	92	92
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	105	105
15	Ang C Nitrs deb '67	30¼	30¼	30¼
12	Arm Del 4s '55	94½	94	94
11	AT&SF 4s '95	107¼	107	107
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87	87	87
4	AT&SF gen 4s '48	98	98	98
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	104½	104½	104½
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	17	17	17
2	ACL cit 4s '52	56	56	56
5	A C Line 4½s '64	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Atl & Dan 4s '48	23	23	23
4	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98½	98½	98½
11	B&O rfg 6s '95	23	22	22¼
7	B&O 1st 5s '48	48¾	47⅛	47⅛
8	B&O rfg 5s '95	21	20½	20½
10	B&O 5s '96	20½	20½	20½
27	B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅜	19¾	20
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	16½	17¼
9	B&O 4s '48	44¾	44	44¼
12	B&O 5s S W '50	34¼	34	34¼
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	100	100	100
5	Bang & Aroo 5s '51 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	103¾	103¾
9	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¼	97	97⅛
42	Beth Stl 3½s '52	91½	91⅛	91⅛
10	Boston & Me 5s '67	30⅜	30	30
1	Bkly City R 5s '41	45	45	45
46	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	61	58½	60¼
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	75½	75	75
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57	25½	25½	25½
6	Bush Term 5s '55	35¾	34¼	34¼
10	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
17	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	115⅝	115⅞
8	Can Pac 5s '44	112⅜	112¼	112¼
16	Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92⅞	92⅞
19	Can Pac 4s perp	79	78¾	79
6	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76	76	76
1	Cen Ill E&C 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
2	Cen NY Pow 3½s '62	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Cen Pac 5s '60	48	48	48
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	59½	59½	59½
4	C&O 3½s '96 D	94	93¾	94
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89¼	89⅛	89¼
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	84½	84¼	84¼
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	18½	18½
4	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9	9	9
2	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
1	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	24½	24½	24½
10	CM&SP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18	18	18
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Chi&NW4½s 2037	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	C R I & P 4s '88	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	C R I & P rfg 5s34	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	CRI & P rfg 4s34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	89⅜	89¼	89¼
10	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¾	89¼	89¼
13	Childs Co 5s '43	65¼	63⅞	65
1	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s87	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106	106	106
2	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106	106	106
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Col F or I 5s '70	46	45	45
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93	92½	92½
2	Colmbia G 5s 1952	92	92	92
16	Coy Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107½	107⅛	107⅜
94	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	100	99¾	100
34	Com'l Cred 2½s '42	102¼	102	102
41	Com'l Tr 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Comwith Ed 5s '53	110½	110½	110½
1	Comwith Ed 5s 54	110½	110½	110½
25	Comwith Ed 4s '81	107⅞	107½	107½
6	Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Conn R&L 4½s51st	108½	108½	108½
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21	Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅞	102¾	102¾
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	101⅝	101½	101½
58	Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅜	101	101⅜
1	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6	Consum Pow 3½s '70	105	104⅞	104⅞
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¾	33	33½
4	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	35½	36	36
1	D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	5½	5½	5½
3	Det Ed 5s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	ElectAutoLite4s'52	103¼	102⅞	103
1	ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	104½	104½	104½
26	Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13½	13¾
37	Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	13⅜	13½
6	Erie 1st 4s '96	44½	43⅝	44½
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	23	23
2	Erie cv 4s '53 B	18½	18½	18½
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	6	6
2	Fond J&G 4s '8 ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Gal H&H 5½s '38	96	95½	96
9	Goodrich 6s '45	94¼	92¼	93¼
13	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
17	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	91⅝	91½	91½
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	82	82	82
6	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	102	101¾	102
15	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	88½	88½	88½
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	81½	81	81½
4	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	70	70	70
4	Gulf St Util 4s '66	104½	104½	104½
4	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	62½	62	62½
4	HousOilTex 5½s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
27	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	25	24¼	24¼
74	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	50	45¼	49¼
125	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20	15	19
4	Ill Cent 4s '52	45	45	45
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	40	39½	39½
16	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	42⅝	43
34	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	32⅜	31¾	32½
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	37	36½	36½
11	Ill Steel 5½s '40	107	107	107
5	Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	55½	56½
12	Interb R Tr 6s '32	22½	22½	22½
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	58	58	58
1	Interlake Iron 4s '47	78	78	78
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	65	65	65
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40½	40½	40½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	80½	80½	80½
2	Int Paper 5s '47	88¾	88⅜	88⅜
35	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	88½	89½
72	Int T&T 4½s '52	60⅝	59⅞	60⅝
2	Int T&T 5s '55	65	63¾	64
4	Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
11	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	24	23¾	23¾
4	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	21½	21½	21½
1	K C South 3s '50	63¼	63¼	63¼
11	K C Terminal 4s '60	106	105¾	105¾
3	Kresfie Found 4s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	55½	55½	55½
5	LS&MS 3½s '97	88	88	88
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
1	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	22	22	22
12	Leh Val 4½s 2003	20⅞	20½	20⅞
13	Leh Val 4s 2003	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	107	107	107
15	Loew's 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Long Is rfg 4s '49	76½	76½	76½
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119	119	119
55	Louis & N un 4s '40	101⅝	101⅜	101½
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	75	75	75
1	Lou & A R&C1in 4s '55	103½	102½	103½
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	45	44½	44½
4	Manat Sug 4s '57	25	25	25
15	Manhat Ry 4s '90	29½	29	29
2	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100¾	100K	100¾
12	Mead Corp 5s '45A	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
3	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102½	102	102½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102	102	102
2	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7½	7	7
7	MSP&SSM gen 4s '38	12¾	11¼	12½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	12	12
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40	39¾	40
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	59½	59½	59½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	35¼	35¼	35¼
5	Mo Pac 5s '77F	18¾	18¼	18¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '80H	18½	18½	18½
3	Mob & Oh 5s '38	11½	11½	11½
13	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	104¾	104½	104½
2	MonWPaPubSv6s '65	95	95	95
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	58½	58½	58½
2	Nassau El 4s '51	25	54¼	24¼
97	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100½	100¼	100½
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105½	105½	105½
13	Natl Steel 4s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
1	New Eng T&T 5s'52	123	123	123
2	N Eng T&T 4½s'61 B	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	96	96	96
3	N Orl Term 4s'53	56½	56	56
1	NO Tex&M 5s'35 A	25	25	25
1	NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	28	28	28
3	NO Tex&Mex 5s'56 C	28	28	28
14	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	53¼	53½
4	NYC 4½s 2013 A	49	47½	47½
4	NYC cn 4s'98	62½	62½	62½
6	NYC 3¾s'48	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
4	NYC 3¼s'52	62½	61½	61½
8	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48¾	47½	47½
3	NYC&HR 3½s'97	83	83	83
6	NY Chi&StL 6s'37	57	55½	55½
4	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	44½	44½	44½
3	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	37½	36½	37½
7	NY Conn 4½s'53	102½	102¾	102¾
4	NY Dock Co 4s'51	52¾	52⅝	52⅝
1	NY Edis 3¼s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
16	NY Edis 3¼s'66	105	104⅞	104⅞
2	NYNH&H 4½s'67	16	16	16
1	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8¾	8¾	8¾
6	NY Tel 4½s'39	105⅞	105½	105½
19	NY Tel 3¼s'67	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4½	4½
10	Niag Falls P 3½s'66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Republic Steel 5½s'54	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Republic Steel 4½s'61	84½	84½	84½
1	Safeway Strs 4s'47	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	101⅝	101¾	101⅞
10	St LIM&Sn 5s B G'33	48	48	48
1	StLRM & Pac 5s'55	65	65	65
2	St L S F 5s '50 B	11	11	11
5	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9	9	9
1	St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9½	9½
1	St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	8½	8½	8½
11	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11¼	11	11
1	St L S W 1st 4s '89	9	9	9
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	46	46	46
15	Shell Un Oil 3½s '51	12	12	12
20	Skelly Oil 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	100	99¾	99¾
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	107¼	107	107¼
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	95½	95½	95½
4	Sou Pac 4½s'68	99¾	99¼	99¼
24	Sou Pac 4½s '81	42	41½	41½
15	So Pac 4½s'69	42	40¾	41½
12	So Pac rfg 4s '55	68½	68¼	68¼
3	So Pac cit 4s '49	45	45	45
3	So Pac 3¼s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53	52¾	52¾
1	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	86	86	86
5	South Ry 6½s '56	46¼	46¼	46¼
16	South Ry gen 6s '56	45	43½	43⅞
60	South Ry cn 5s '94	60	60	60
19	South Ry 4½s '56	33¾	33½	33¾
3	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	77	76	76
3	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
5	Studebaker 6s cv '45	57½	57½	57½
26	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107¾	107¼	107¼
7	Ten El Pow 6s 2471A	40½	40½	40½
2	T RR A St L 4s '53	102	101½	102
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106	106¼
5	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	78½	78½	78½
5	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	79½	79½	79½
6	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	80	80	80
6	Third Ave 5s '37	85¼	84¾	85
6	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	8	8
9	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1	Tri Continent 5s '53	105	105	105
4	Un El Mo 3¼s '62	108½	108½	108½
5	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113	113	113
12	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103	102¾	103
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	92	91⅞	91⅞
2	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	76	76	76
7	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s '46	110¼	110	110½
4	U S Rub 5s '47	105½	105½	105½
1	Unit L&C Pac 5s '44	89¼	89¼	89¼
4	Utah P&L 5s '44	91	90	90
4	Va El & Pow 4½s '55A	109½	109½	109½
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¼	103	103¼
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	41¼	41¼	41¼
1	Wabash 5s '76B	8½	8½	8½

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 13
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	61	61	61	M'y 16
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	20	80	80	80	M'y 11
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	30	46¾	46½	46¾	
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	90	8⅜	8	8⅛	M'y 13
87	60	Cuban-Am S pf	10	61	61	61	M'y 12
56	48⅛	Cushman7%pf(3½)	10	56	56	56	M'y 6
22¾	18	Cushman $8 pf	50	20	18	18	Mar31
107	102½	DaytonP&L pf(4½)	60	104	103½	104	M'y 5
4⅞	3⅜	Det & Mackinac	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
6	5½	Det & Mac pf	30	6	6	6	M'y 16
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (3)	190	31½	30¼	30¾	— ¾
34	30	Dixie-VortexA (2½)	60	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y 16
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	102	102	102	Apr 23
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	210	114	113⅞	113⅞	M'y 16
171	157	Eastm Kodak pf(6)	10	169	169	169	M'y 14
106½	94½	Endicott-John pf(5)	100	103½	103	103	M'y 16
1937	Sale	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	10	6½	6½	6½	M'y 16
77	67	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	70	77	77	77	M'y 11
1937	Sale	Filene's Sons	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	30	91	90	91	M'y 12
65	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	61	61	61	M'y 10
40½	25	Frank Simon pf	20	28	28	28	Apr 25
107	102¾	Freeport Sul pf (6)	110	103½	102¾	103½	Feb 28
16¾	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	220	13½	13½	13½	M'y 16
92½	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	92½	92¼	92½	M'y 13
123	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	123	123	123	M'y 12
120½	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	M'y 9
30	25	Gen G & El cv pf	30	30	30	30	Apr 7
123	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	120	120	120	M'y 16
106	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf(6)	130	103¾	103¾	103¾	M'y 13
90	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	85½	85½	85½	Mar21
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1
80	60½	Gold & StockTel(6)	30	65	65	65	M'y 14
55	52¼	Goth Silk H pf (7)	20	54½	54½	54½	M'y 13
127½	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	123	123	123	
40	40	Green Bay & W	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
45	34½	Greene Cananea(3)	30	40	40	40	Apr 16
28	13	Guantan Sugar pf	20	16	15½	16	M'y 16
34	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	32	32	32	
100	90	Hamil Wat pf (6)	30	91	91	91	M'y 12
95½	88¾	Hanna(MA)$5pf(5)	10	89½	89½	89½	Apr 22
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	120	120	120	Apr 7
67	50¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	80	60	60	60	M'y 13
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	150	150	150	M'y 7
131½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	20	127½	127½	127½	— ½
102	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	20	102	102	102	M'y 14
102	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	102	102	102	Mar16
38	23	Ill Central LL (4)	20	30	29	30	M'y 16
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	20	138	138	138	M'y 10
98	83	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	86	86	86

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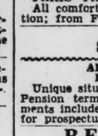

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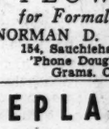
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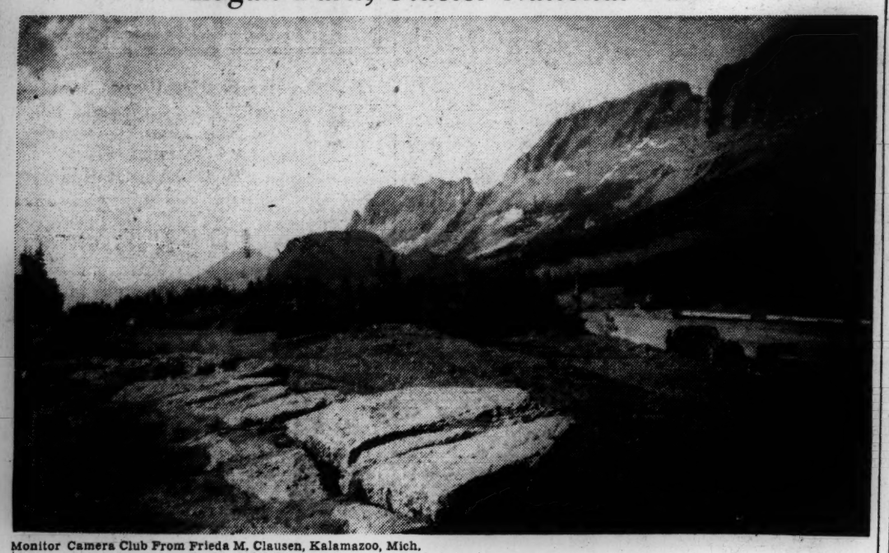

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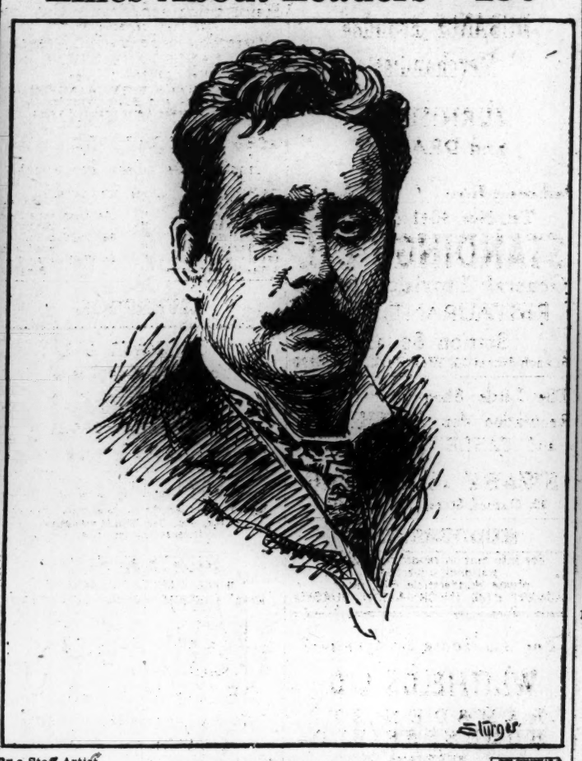

By a Staff Artist

Giacomo Puccini

(1858-1924)

GIACOMO PUCCINI was a very popular Italian composer.
From the day of his birth the boy had been dedicated to music,
Yet, as he grew up, he showed no inclination for anything.
At home, he was a nuisance; at school a leader in mischief.
The time came when he found himself an organist in Lucca.
He conscientiously fulfilled his duties in various churches.
But sometimes he forgot that he was playing in a holy place.
He would glide into a gay air or polka, according to his whim.
A few listeners smiled, but most of them were scandalized.

YOUNG Puccini found no satisfaction in such an existence.
He felt that he had a more distinctive part to play.
Oh, that he could go and study at the Conservatorio of Milan!
This great desire was the starting point of a glorious path.
It reached the Court, and the Queen paid for his teaching.

PUCCINI was now possessed by a frenzy of self-expression.
Every morning he arrived at the school with scraps of papers.
All were covered with musical hieroglyphics jotted down.
His master was quite perturbed at the sight of such scripts.
Surely no composition could come into being in such a fashion.
But the little slips gradually grew into a normal score.
And the score proved a Capriccio, which caused a sensation.

ENCOURAGED by success, the young man redoubled his efforts.
He secured a publisher and wrote a one-act opera, "Le Villi."
As soon as it was performed, the work commanded attention.
The next day the author entered his restaurant proudly.
And he held a banknote to his hostess, saying: "Pay yourself."
"Manon Lescaut," Prevost's novel, then fell into his hands.
The subject pleased him so much that he put it into music.
And the opera proved sensational, sweeping, triumphant.
"La Boheme," Murger's book, next attracted his notice.
A Bohemian himself, Puccini wrote a score for it at once.
And this put him at the head of the young Italian composers.
Bernhardt gave a performance of Sardou's "Tosca" in Milan.
Puccini did not understand a word of the French language.
But the drama gripped him, and an opera on it added fame.
While in London he saw "Madame Butterfly," fell in love with it.
He did not know English, yet he went to the play time and again.
And back in Italy he made a musical masterpiece of it.

ONE evening in New York, crowds pressed into the Metropolitan.
It seemed as if the whole city had been mobilized there.
Yet nothing was to happen except the performance of an opera.
But this opera was "The Girl of the Golden West" by Puccini.
And the master himself had come over to America to hear it.
Yet now he could hear more than one of his works at a time.
At home, in the evening, he often sat in a comfortable armchair.
Then he would turn his radio to the opera houses of big cities.
And as a rule he heard parts of all his works within an hour.
Vigorous, incessant applause also came flowing into his room
At such times, a spirit of solemn peace came over the composer.
He enjoyed the happiness of having reached so many hearts.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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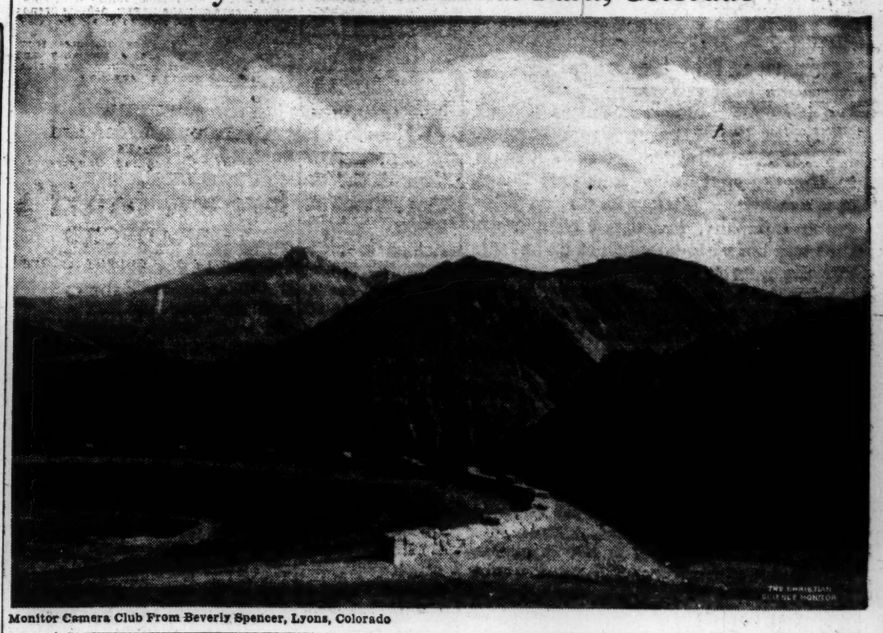
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado



Monitor Camera Club From Beverly Spencer, Lyons, Colorado

Sunbonnet Sue

Corn for Brown Hen

A Story for Children

Bolenius Bear was hunting for an old sock full of corn, which Madam Hen had lost in the woods. He had forgotten to ask her what color it was, but he knew she had said it was covered with spots of paint.

He had also forgotten to ask her exactly where she had left it. At least, he knew it was between the bush where Madam Hen had laid her eggs, and the edge of the woods. So Bolenius went back along the path very slowly, looking in both directions. He even looked up at the trees, although he didn't really expect to see an old sock full of corn hanging there.

The Hens Dropped Corn Into the Sock Which Bolenius Held

Soon the path led under an oak tree, and Bolenius looked up and saw two squirrels, who were each pulling hard on something with their teeth. The something was a dark gray sock covered with spots of green paint!

But the sock was empty.

Bolenius knew without asking that the squirrels had helped themselves to the corn long ago. The best thing to do, he decided, was to hurry on to Farmer Dunn's hen-house and find some more corn.

Farmer Dunn's house was quite near the edge of the woods, so it did not take Bolenius Bear long to get there. But how should he carry corn back to the woods?

He thought and thought, and then he remembered that Madam Hen had said something about a pair of old socks on the dump pile. So if she had taken one sock away, there must be another one left.

Bolenius looked in all the corners of the garden until he found a dump pile. On the pile was one dark gray sock, covered with spots of green paint. But now how should he get into the hen-yard?

There was a fence of chicken-wire all around it. A white hen came up to the fence and looked at Bolenius curiously.

"What do you want?" said she.

"Oh, please help me fill this sock with corn for Madam Brown Hen, who is going to hatch some chickens in the woods," said Bolenius Bear.

"But why should we give her our corn?" asked the white hen.

"Well, she would be eating her share if she had stayed here, wouldn't she?" said Bolenius.

"Why, so she would. Come on, friends,—some corn for Madam Brown Hen!" said the white hen.

The hens picked up kernels of corn in their bills and dropped them through the holes in the wire into the sock until it was full.

"Good-bye, and thank you!" said Bolenius, as he started off for the woods dragging the sock of corn behind him.

In a very short time he reached the bush when Madam Brown Hen was sitting on her eggs. "This," said he as he greeted her, "has been the very nicest adventure I have ever had!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

Here's one that missed the Lighter Vein column, and—with a bit of dressing up—became a cryptogram:

JOKES: "ABC DA GSFBHIC, DA JLIFBHOBC JSB LCLJNNA RNLBI KE KPBFS CBJKC."

GSFBHI (?): "QPJK J TLJHK QJA EG UBBVFHR KPBD KPBSB."

A Missing 3-Letter Word

The same 3-letter word is missing from each of the 6-letter words given below. Can you insert it so as to complete these words?

———NED ———THY
H———TH D———LY
SH———S DR———Y
APP———END———

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Maryville, Tenn., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing SHAM to REAL in 3 moves.

How Long?

A and B can do a piece of work in 8 days. A and C can do the same in 10 days. And B and C can do it in 12 days. How long will it take each to do it alone?

Fun With Antonyms

Today brings 10 words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	harden	solidify	
2	object	lower	
3	liquefy	soften	1
4	hasten	disgrace	
5	occupy	cheer	
6	elevate	unite	
7	receive	retard	
8	divide	vacate	
9	honor	decline	
10	depress	agree	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mount Pisgah

In the description of the wanderings of the children of Israel we are told that on one occasion they came "to the top of Pisgah, which looketh towards Jeshimon" (Num. 21:20)—the word "Jeshimon" meaning "desolation" in Hebrew, a term often applied to the so-called "wilderness of Judah," which stretches between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea.

Pisgah is generally supposed to have been a mountain, or possibly a mountain range, lying to the east of the Dead Sea, across which a clear view of the "wilderness of Judah" can be obtained.

It was to the summit of Mount Pisgah that Balak brought Balaam that he might gain a clear view of Israel gathered in the plain below, Balak's expectation being that Balaam would curse them; yet, in obedience to the word of the Lord, the prophet pronounced a blessing (Num. 23:13f., 20). In Deut. 34.1, Pisgah is identified with Mount Peor, and it was from there that, just prior to his passing, Moses looked out over the Promised Land, which he was not permitted to enter.

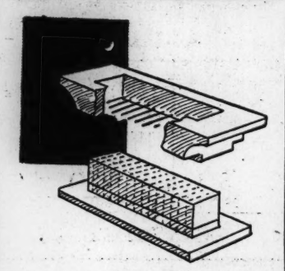
Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Flying Fish

Cut three large fishes out of cellophane. Place them on the floor. Give three guests large pieces of cardboard to fan these fishes. The first fish across the goal line wins for the fanner.—Jessie E. H., Hornell, N. Y.

With the Inventors



Butter Slicer

If you're all "butter fingers" when it comes to slicing slabs of butter with a table knife, take another glance at this device for cutting quarter pounds which earned U. S. Pat. No. 2,111,035 for Charles, A. Winslow, Ponca City, Okla.

In Lighter Vein

Down Is Up

Customer: "Isn't that pretty expensive for a little pillow like that?"

Clerk—"Well, you see, lady, down is now up."—Unidentified.

Just the Tune

A morning radio announcer inquires: "What do you sing while you're cooking?"

How about "Hum, Hum on the Range?" asks Mae Burt.—June Provinces in Chicago Tribune.

Explanation

Mother: "You never come into the house without making an attack on that dish of doughnuts."

Tommy: "That's right, mom; y'see, a home run doesn't count unless a fellow hits the plate."—Christian Advocate.

Rusty, Too

A shipyard worker started work after a long spell of unemployment.

As he opened out his tools the foreman remarked: "Your tools are very rusty, John."

"Aye," was the dry retort, "but you should see the frying pan."—Glasgow People's Journal.

The Office Boy Says

When a real man is behind the eight-ball, he breaks it up into pieces of eight.

OIC

"I'm with the Government now."
"Oh, I see."
"No. CCC."

Jest a Minute

"I don't care if you are 21 today, you can't vote because there aren't any elections now!"

Daily Anecdote

A Meeting

James M. Barrie, according to a story he told at a dinner, met Robert Louis Stevenson only once, and then only in the most informal manner. That was in Edinburgh in 1879.

It was a windy day, and Barrie was crossing Prince's Street, when he ran against another pedestrian, an extremely slender man wearing a velvet jacket. Barrie walked a few steps, then stopped and glared back at the other man. The stranger returned his gaze, proceeded a short distance farther, then retraced his steps and spoke to Barrie in a placating manner. But Barrie only answered with a brusque remark.

The stranger raised his cane, but his ire seemed to vanish, and he asked, "Do I know you?"

"He said it with such extraordinary charm," related Barrie, "that I could only reply wistfully, 'No, but I wish you did.'"

"Then," said the stranger, "let's pretend I do."

Whereupon he introduced himself as Robert Louis Stevenson, grasped Barrie by the arm, and carried him off to an inn on Leith Street.

Healing Art

He who can implant courage in the human soul is the best physician.
Von Knebel.

Quotation for Today

OF TWO evils choose neither.—C. H. SPURGEON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Unto Others'

New York

With summer vacations not far off, time seems seasonal to tell how a schoolteacher shared her last summer's vacation with others, thereby making many happy.

This teacher has a sister residing in the Middle West, and a brother in the Northwest, and each summer she pays them a visit. She also has an aunt living near her.

The aunt and the sister in the Middle West have always been close friends, but for some years had not seen each other, as the trip had been thought of as being quite expensive, and the sister has two young children which she could not leave.

One day the teacher telephoned her aunt and asked if the aunt would care to accompany her on a trip to the Middle West for a month. The aunt replied that she would be delighted to do so, but that she could not afford it. The teacher said that she was asking her to go as her guest. The idea was that they would make the trip economically by bus—and so the trip was arranged.

They reached the Middle West to find the sister very much in need of a rest herself. So after a few days, the aunt took over the care of the two children and the household, and the sisters went on, by bus, to the Northwest for a visit with their brother. The one sister had not seen her brother for eight years, nor had she been away from her children even for one night, since her aunt had taken care of them a few days some six years before.

The sisters had a delightful trip; and when they returned, the mother had made such a remarkable improvement that it seemed hardly possible that they had been gone only two weeks. The family had gotten along nicely. The children were well and happy, and the aunt had enjoyed the housekeeping.

Upon reaching her home in the East the schoolteacher discovered that the entire trip—taking her aunt to the Middle West, and her sister to the Northwest—had cost her less than when she had made it alone by train!

Travel in an air-conditioned train and travel by bus, in very hot weather, are two quite different experiences; but the happiness the teacher gave to others compensated many times over for any discomforts.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Angel Cakes

A poultry man's wife found that each day there was an accumulation of sorted-out eggs. These were perfectly good in quality but off color, odd shaped, etc., and would not bring a fair price on the market. She finally conceived the idea of using them to make angelfood cakes, there being a demand for such cakes for parties and special dinners.

She gets special cartons to fit her cakes, which she wraps in a bit of thin waxed paper; and she easily disposes of all the cakes she can make in near-by villages.—J. M., Dillon, Mont.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Actor: "Yes, my friends, my audiences are usually glued to their seats." Friend(?): "What a quaint way of keeping them there."

A Missing 3-Letter Word: Ear.

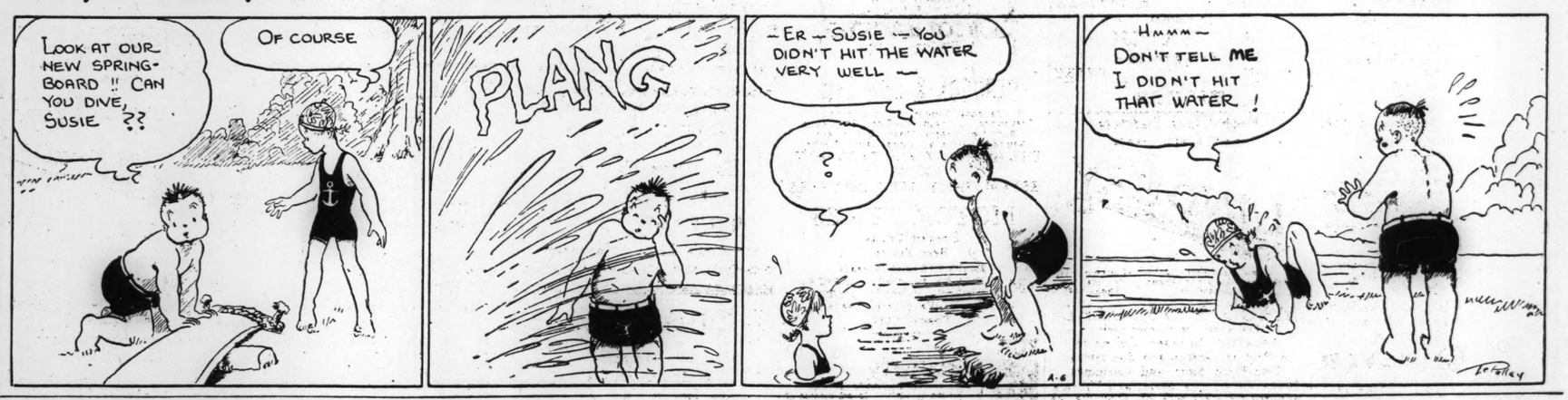
Letter Changing: Sham, seam, ream, real.

How Long?: A—14 2-17 days; B—18 8-13 days; C—34 2-7 days.

Fun With Antonyms: Harden—soften; object—agree; liquefy—solidify; hasten—retard; occupy—vacate; elevate—lower; receive—decline; divide—unite; honor—disgrace; depress—cheer.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*But It's Softer Water*

By LE PELLEY


LOOK AT OUR NEW SPRING-BOARD !! CAN YOU DIVE, SUSIE ??
OF COURSE
PLANG
-ER - SUSIE - YOU DIDN'T HIT THE WATER VERY WELL -
?
HMMM - DON'T TELL ME I DIDN'T HIT THAT WATER !
LePelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sandy Snowbeard's Missing Mine*

By THE HAGERS

LA MINA SOMBRERA! COULD IT BE THE LONG LOST MINE? WE WENT TO SEE.
ROAD RUNNER SHOWED ME WHERE HE'D FOUND THE GOLDEN NUGGETS ON THE GROUND.
THE ENTRANCE, BY LARGE STONES CONCEALED, WAS CLEARED AT LAST! ONE GLANCE REVEALED
THE HIDDEN WEALTH, A FURTHER SIGN 'TWAS SANDY SNOWBEARD'S MISSING MINE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Justice, Not Technicalities

"COMPARE Morgan vs. United States," says the Supreme Court through Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts in the National Labor Relations Board case against the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, inviting a comparison that was bound to be made in any event. For the reference is to the Kansas City stockyards case of three weeks ago in which Chief Justice Hughes laid down the requirement for administrative agencies that they must abide by "the basic concepts of fair play."

The present decision makes it clear that the Court is concerned with the essence of justice, not merely its forms or technicalities. For where it threw out an order on commission rates by the Secretary of Agriculture because the parties affected had not had a genuine opportunity to be heard, it has upheld the sufficiency of the Labor Board's hearings in the telegraph case and is giving the Board an opportunity to perfect its record in the Republic Steel Company case, which came on at the same time from Philadelphia. "The Fifth Amendment," says Mr. Justice Roberts, "guarantees no particular form of procedure; it protects substantial rights."

The Court itself was protecting what Congress has declared to be an important right when it held the Labor Board was within its powers in ordering reinstatement of five men whom the telegraph company had discharged avowedly because of their connection with a union and with a strike. They were still employees for the purposes of the law, the Court ruled. But this decision leaves a great deal to be determined in cases where the issue is not so clear-cut.

It is not often an employer is so outspoken as to his reasons for releasing a man or refusing to re-employ him. The Roberts opinion says an employer is not obliged "to discharge those hired to fill the place of strikers" in order to reinstate them, and that "it might have refused reinstatement on the grounds of skill or ability" or might have resorted "to any one of a number of methods of determining which of its striking employees would have to wait" for employment.

Where employers may be inclined to resort to subterfuge in cloaking the reasons for discrimination against union men, or where employees may be tempted to invoke union protection while injuring the legitimate interests of the employer—these situations still afford a wide area outside the hearing rooms of commissions and courts for application of "the basic concepts of fair play."

Cause and Effect

DOUBTLESS President Roosevelt is on sure ground in adducing increased prices as one of the outstanding reasons for the failure of pump priming in 1937. Last year the building industry priced itself out of the market. This is "a 20 per cent industry," as Col. Leonard Ayres calls those industries which call for 20 per cent of the output of important raw materials. And it could have carried recovery on its back as the automobile industry has done several times in American history, and as the building industry itself did in 1921. But there will be more than a reservation attached to the President's ascription of "high inventories" as another cause of depression. That was merely the effect of something else.

High inventories are those stocks of goods and raw materials which businesses store in fear (or hope) of an abnormal situation. In the 1936-37 winter such inventories were no doubt accumulated. Why? The answer to that question should be bracketed with high prices in the Presidential diagnosis. Businessmen put in stocks for various reasons: fear of labor troubles shutting down sources of supply; price rises as the result of wage increases, and the prospect of more; fear of an inflationary rise in prices as a result of budget policies; fear of Administration policies. Fear was the *causa causans*.

A Career Diplomat

THE United States has had too many Ambassadors who got that way by purposeful contributions to the party war chests: manufacturers and promoters and assorted millionaires with all kinds of disqualifications for diplomacy. But Hugh Gibson has spent thirty years in the diplomatic service of the United States, the last twenty of them as a Minister and Ambassador. He was a career man, never rich, always useful. His great days did not come when he represented the United States at the League of Nations in its palmiest period. His great days were in those critical months of 1914 after the invasion of Belgium, when he was Brand Whitlock's right-hand man, and they were engaged in stirring if scarcely neutral activities. His fight to save Edith Cavell at that time may have been the real reason why he did not think it possible to accept the offer of the Ambassadorship to Germany, tendered a few months ago.

Mr. Gibson was the very picture of the career diplomatist, sometimes — eager crusaders at Geneva thought—altogether too polished and urbane. Soon he enters upon a merited retirement, but his counsel will still be available to his Government.

All in a Day's Work

MONDAY was just one good deed after another for those hardy fellows who man New England ships and stations of the United States Coast Guard: Two injured fishermen removed from a Boston trawler on Georges Bank and rushed to port. Three men in a stalled motor launch adrift off Bass Point rescued by the Nahant Station's surfboat. Seven men taken out of a water-logged old three-masted schooner battered into a helpless hulk by a northeast gale with the half-tide ledges off Boon Island and Isles of Shoals showing white water to leeward.

Three dramatic episodes in the thrilling service of the Coast Guard, yet only three prosaic lines in the long log of its unfailing watch over those in peril on the seas. This was a typical day in the career of a coast guardsman. And it would be something less than typical of the service if it did not regard such deeds as all in a day's work. That is another inspiring thing about these Samaritans of the sea.

Questions

WHAT is one of America's most important unsolved problems? How can the nation utilize its greatest leaders most effectively? How can Congress regain its pre-eminence in a government having a three-way division of powers? How can Congress become a more significant sounding board for American public opinion? While conserving its natural resources, will America conserve its greatest of human resources, its democratic leadership? What, in a word, can and should the United States do with its ex-Presidents and its ex-presidential candidates? Dr. John Albert Vieg gives stimulating answers to these questions in the current Public Opinion Quarterly, and extracts from his article appear in the Wide Horizon column on this page today.

Incidentally, what would you do with the "exes"?

Milk in England

MILK is again to become a question for practical discussion and legislation in Great Britain during the months of May and June. It is of great importance to farmers, for upon the quantity of milk sold and the price it fetches depends the livelihood of a large proportion of the farming community.

It is of great importance to distributors. There are 70,000 produce-retailers, a small number of big combines, the co-operative societies, and 16,000 non-combine dairymen, making profit by the retail sale of milk.

And it is of great importance to the nation as a whole, especially to millions of the working classes, who are paying more for milk than they should, and are drinking less of it than they should drink.

Not that the problem has been altogether overlooked among the many schemes for the benefit of English agriculture which the Government has undertaken in recent years. The milk-marketing schemes, with the representative Milk Marketing Board that has been set up, have done a good deal to improve the position of the average farmer, and to secure him a stable price both for his liquid milk and for the surplus sold for manufacturing purposes. But the full results have not been obtained because milk has not become cheaper to the consumer. The latter has not generally gained, and the farmer (apart from the benefits of subsidies and some sporadic devices for increased consumption) has not been able to increase production.

Defective distribution still stands in the way. Some combines have made excessive profits. Cutthroat competition of the small retailers has been uneconomic. A Milk Reorganization Commission recently reported that overlapping among retailers added about a penny a quart to the price charged to the public.

The interests of the general consuming public and the interests of the farmer are fundamentally the same. Increased consumption will benefit both, and it is a national necessity that profiteering or inefficiency in distribution should be ended. The British people are far behind the American in the milk-consuming habit. The general consumption of milk in Britain still ought to be increased by 30 or 40 per cent. Such an increase would have a marked nutrition effect in the urban areas and would bring prosperity to the farmers.

Budgets and Wages

MASSACHUSETTS taxpayers who had hoped substantial economies would finally result from the State Senate's blocking of the "big budget" of $76,000,000 will be disappointed in the rather hasty submission by the House Ways and Means Committee of a budget virtually the same as the $72,000,000 fiscal plan for 1938 originally turned in by Governor Hurley. This budget reflects few of the curtailments and economies taxpayers would like to see. It is $30,000,000 higher than the last state budget offered by Calvin Coolidge, yet Bay State wage earners, who compose in the end a majority of taxpayers, today receive 47 per cent less total pay!

Culture Rampant

Book News of the Day

TO THE present generation, to whom the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition is only a tradition, the story of the genesis and growth of the Chautauqua Movement may bring indulgent smiles. It was a courageous and entirely unselfish undertaking to provide for those persons off the beaten path some of the better things available to if not always appreciated by their city cousins. Millions of persons, the pioneers and sons and daughters of pioneers in the American West and Southwest, had in the eighties become separated by miles from the immediate influences of eastern colleges, churches and libraries. They had marched ahead of cultural influences, and longed for a touch of things once familiar.

* * *

It was the realization of this hungering for what were regarded as the better things that prompted the effort to supply them. In her book, MORALLY WE ROLL ALONG (Boston: Little, Brown. $2), Gay MacLaren tells entertainingly and sometimes humorously, but always with sympathetic understanding, of the growth of the Chautauqua Movement in the American hinterlands. The author was herself a Chautauqua star performer, inspired by a childhood contact and a desire to emulate the achievements of a child prodigy of the pioneering period.

Even without the graphic picture which Miss MacLaren draws, one who years ago sat for long hours under a lakeside tent or the sheltering roof of a crude pine amphitheater can recall the mixed joys and discomforts of this courageous pursuit of culture. The author does, however, bring sharp and intimate reminders of the great and near-great performers on the summer programs. From Talmage and Barnum, Opie Read, Bill Nye, Leland T. Powers, Ida M. Tarbell, Mark Twain, Nellie Melba, Lillian Russell and Paderewski to the Swiss Bell Ringers and the Fisk Jubilee Singers, to mention only a few, there come trooping back, in memory, a brilliant and entertaining array of "talent."

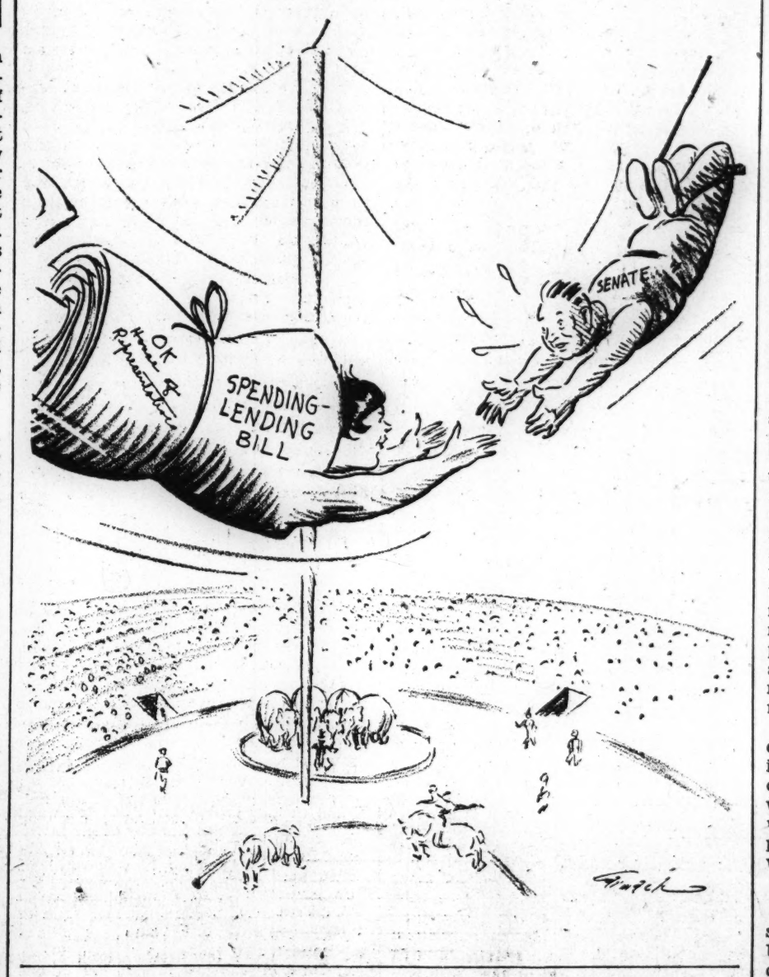
* * *

If it were possible it would be interesting and perhaps helpful to inspire in the thoughts of younger people today a realization of what actually prompted the founding of the Chautauquas and what, for many years, made them successful. There was a dearth, in the earlier days, of entertainment and often of advanced teaching. There were no motion-picture houses, no automobiles, and in many sections no railways. But there was a longing that emphasized the need. Culture went on horseback, by stagecoach and on foot, to meet those who sought it while traveling similarly.

Miss MacLaren, who discloses that she is really Mrs. Carl Backman, has recalled many amusing memories and has meantime given an intimate word picture of many famous comrades and companions who trod with her the sweet-scented sawdust trail.

F. L. P.

"With the Greatest of Ease"?



When Spring Comes Back

HAVE you got that down-deep-in-the-grass old-home-town feeling? It's spring there. Oh yes, I know it's spring in the city, too. You can go to the parks and sit on a bench and see rows of tulips and daffodils and crocuses, so evenly laid out that they look as though they had been planted with a level. But what's all that compared to spring in the old home town?

Remember High Street, cool and shady and quiet? The elms, those big ones that creak so when the line gales blow, are leafing and so are the maples. I saw Andrew raking up the dead leaves under the horse-chestnut tree by the old gray parish house this morning. Does that old tree remind you of things! Remember how we used to climb way up to the top and wait there until the crowd from Back Meadow passed on their way from school and then did we let 'em have it! I'll say we did, but of course that was in horse-chestnut time. Now for the old gate and picket fence and home. Here we are right back where we started from some few decades ago. Same old gate swinging on rusty hinges now, same old brick walk all overgrown with new grass, and the same old lilac bushes. They were the blossomest ones in town. And now for the porch and the honeysuckle vines. Let's sit on the steps and remember things that never happened. Yes, the old place is all run down and overrun with spring, but don't you love it that way. That spot over there under the apple tree where mother used to shell peas on hot days and we used to have picnic suppers of hot biscuits and sponge cake and lemonade.

That old well back there is still full of water. What do you say we go get a drink and be disappointed? No, it's just the same, even to the rusty old dipper. I love drinking out of rusty old dippers, don't you? I used to think Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs lived in this old well and that every time I drew the water up they had a ride.

Mother used to call out, "What are you hauling that bucket up and down so many times for?"

She didn't know I was playing elevator man to a lot of little folks that nobody could see.

Want to go around the house and see the old barn and hayloft and the back stoop and that place on the north side of the house where the lilies-of-the-valley grow? The same old things are just where they were. It's like finding something when you are sure you've lost it for good.

Nothing is ever lost. It's back in your old home town where you dreamed it so many years ago when you lay out in the field back of the house, gazing up at the clouds drifting by, your head on your hands and the old straw hat thrown one side. That's why you've got that down-deep-in-the-grass feeling today.

V. W. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

What Do We Offer?

By Frank L. Perrin

APPARENTLY there is the desire to tread softly and proceed cautiously, if not secretively, in perfecting the Washington Government's plans for setting up counter-propaganda machines in strategic points along the southern border of the United States. Apprehension is felt, it is explained, that privately operated companies now licensed by Federal authority will oppose the plan because it might eventually interfere with their own activities. Their permits or licenses are now renewed or canceled at the pleasure of Government officials. It may be that they see some reason for opposing a possible invasion of their field of activity by the proprietor.

The proposal, it seems, is to combat European dictatorial influence in South America by the use of the radio. There can be no doubt of the worthiness of such an undertaking. In the series of articles appearing in the news pages of this newspaper the need of such an educational campaign has been emphasized. The defenders of democratic ideals should have an inning. The air channels are burdened, we are told, with the selling propaganda of the Fascist and Nazi exploiters of planned and regimented authority in cultural, industrial, and commercial fields. It is upon these irresponsible salesmen that our neighbors in the southern countries now depend for inspiration and enlightenment.

* * *

There is urgent need, it must be admitted, that a free choice be left to these neighbors, and that the cause of democracy should be given an opportunity to plead its case in the open forum. But who, under direction of bureaucratic authority, is to interpret and teach the lesson? There are millions of men and women voters, taxpayers, and patriots in the United States who, it is easily imagined, would become restive, if not alarmed and resentful, under the teaching of even the most persuasive and eloquent disciples of the New Deal Authority in Washington. These conscientious objectors would, entirely from unselfish motives, oppose the dissemination, whether at home or abroad, of what they regard as unsound and undemocratic theories of government.

The counselor, whether licensed or unlicensed, whether volunteer or retained, should be, first of all, qualified to offer sound advice. Of equal importance, he should be honest and unselfish. Counselor or teacher who employs his opportunity to expound some unproved and possibly unprovable theory, meantime closing the door to those who might as convincingly oppose his theories, is rendering a disservice to those who look to him for enlightenment and advice. It is because of this that even those in the United States who are aware of the need existing in neighboring countries and of the opportunity to meet it may hesitate when it comes to employing as counselors and advisers those only who would, unwisely and secretly, be charged with the necessity of promulgating what, for want of a better designation, may be referred to as questionable governmental theories and doctrines.

* * *

The people of North America have much to offer to their friends of the southern countries. The things offered are not all for sale. Much will be given if it is desired. More will be exchanged on a fair basis for what the neighbors are ready to supply. But there remains serious doubt as to the wisdom of entering, now or in the future, upon a campaign of propaganda salesmanship. What do we offer from our large and somewhat shelf-worn stock of unused, unusable, and outmoded economic models?

We would hardly recommend for the use of our friends in whose welfare we express so much concern the ambitious projects which have been found to be unconstitutional. We would not prescribe as specifics and cure-alls the nostrums which wisdom and experience have proved useless and dangerous. Is it because of the honesty and integrity of the American people collectively that it is sought to carry on the preliminary plans for the propagandizing project quietly and secretly?

There is, in all the southern countries, the opportunity to sow the seed and encourage the growth of political, economic, and cultural independence. In this undertaking the people of the United States are willing and anxious to aid. But if they are to share in this work helpfully and constructively, they must not be compelled to act through partial or regimented representatives.

The Wide Horizon

How to Use Ex-Presidents And Ex-Presidential Candidates

By John Albert Vieg

[Extracts From an Article in Public Opinion Quarterly]

EVERY nation has its unsolved problems. One of America's—as Bryce remarked long ago—is what to do with her ex-Presidents and—of nearly equal importance—what to do with her ex-candidates for the Presidency. . . .

For a full century, practically nothing has been done to find ways of conserving the usefulness of our greatest leaders. . . .

What is needed is a new and positive approach. Considerations of personal or national embarrassment put the cart before the horse. The constructive way to come at the question is to visualize it as a problem in the conservation of outstanding leadership in public opinion. The venerable truism that democracy rests on public opinion furnishes the only foundation for a positive solution. Presidents and majority-party nominees for the Presidency are in the nature of things outstanding leaders of public opinion. They rate high in the ability to voice with force and accuracy the views and aspirations of great numbers of their fellow citizens. . . .

Congress enjoys—and should properly enjoy—clear pre-eminence in the American system of government, because the only way of making sure that the State will conduct its activities in accordance with public opinion is by entrusting a preponderance of control to the ordered voice of political opinion in the nation.

* * *

Congress is supposed to be the official sounding board for public opinion in the United States, but the question of its composition has been settled not by arranging that it should include representatives of all important sections of political thought, but by giving representation to its geographical districts.

An arrangement which, without misfiring, would contrive to place ex-Presidents and ex-nominees in Congress for at least limited periods would at one and the same time solve the personal problem of retired Chief Executives and accomplish the more important end of helping that great deliberative body to fulfill its high function. . . .

The potential advantages and benefits flowing from conservation of good leadership are of such magnitude that the working out of the idea should not even be required to depend on the ex-President's or ex-nominee's ability to win at the polls. . . .

It is suggested, therefore, that these simple rules be adopted: Let an ex-President be given a seat in the Senate for four years following conclusion of his term of office. Let the nominee of the major party defeated in the last election be given a seat in the Senate for four years so that for the duration of the term during which he might have been President he may serve as leader of the United States Government's Loyal Opposition. . . .

* * *

Perhaps it would take a Constitutional amendment. Maybe that would not be impossible of achievement. There are, after all, a number of reasons for believing that the political aspects of the proposal do not add up to zero. . . .

A final political consideration favoring adoption of a plan of this kind is that once it were in operation, the threat of the third-term tradition being broken would be practically eliminated. . . .

"Conservation" is a by-word in the land these days. Will a country which a generation ago started to conserve its natural resources continue to neglect the greatest of its human resources, its democratic leadership? The Roman republic took very careful pains to gather into its Senate all those who had shown wisdom and skill or had acquired fame and experience in serving the State, and it did not acknowledge public opinion as its master. How much more, therefore, should the United States be careful to conserve their political leadership in their own Senate?

Security, Safety, and Protection

MANY times when we have visited accident cases in hospital the man or boy concerned has remarked that his grandfather, father, uncle, brother or even more remote relative has—oftentimes many years ago—experienced a similar occurrence. In other words, how much may a latent, dormant, deep-seated fear be cited as a fundamental cause of accidents? Was it not Job who said, "The thing which I greatly feared has come upon me?" Granted that a stone may fall without being apparently actuated by physical or mental manipulation, but is that any good and sufficient reason why an individual should be underneath it when it does? A recent incident is illuminating along these lines. A local miner stated that he had an instinct that a stone was about to fall and jumped clear. His companion was killed. Now from whence came that protective thought?

Habitually talking of accidents, the amount of space devoted to them in the daily press, and the constant, if unexpressed, fear of the lack of supply and other ills attendant upon them may be more direful than the most dangerous occupation, for, "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Yet there is a sure means of protection for every man, woman and child in the country if they care to avail themselves of it. We have already quoted Job. We will do so again in words which require no comment and certainly indicate, to those who have any discernment, the cause of his trouble. . . . "I was not in safety, neither had I rest, neither was I quiet." There is undoubtedly in the pages of the Bible a complete plan for man's protection, a daily armor with which he may equip himself. The eleventh chapter of Job is a sample of this protective clothing, and verse 117 of the 119th Psalm is another. To anyone who avails himself of the surest safety arrangement known we would say:

"Thou shalt be secure, because there is hope; yea, thou shalt dig about thee, and thou shalt take thy rest in safety."—Job 11:18—From the *Ashington Collieries Magazine*, Ashington, England.

Man or Machine?

IN THE final test, the human equation is the measure of progress. No mechanical problem is finally settled if it ignores its social aspects. And purely material progress can yield only fictitious gains when human values are neglected. —*Cleveland* (Ohio) *Plain Dealer.*